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# Hongkong Daily Press.

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**ALEX. BOSS & Co.**  
Machinery Department,  
4, Des Voeux Rd. Cent.  
Phone 37.

No. 18,804. 號四零百八千八萬一第 日二十二月七年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1918. 三拜禮 號八十二月八年七國民華中 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 50 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.  
General Managers.  
1463

**AQUARIUS**  
**WATERS.**

Shipped by the  
**AQUARIUS CO.**  
SHANGHAI.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
**CALDBECK,**  
**MACGREGOR & Co.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Telephone No. 75.

**CARTRIDGES.**  
**ARRIVED!!!**  
A large consignment of  
**SPORTING CAR-**  
**RIDGES,** principally loaded  
with E. C. Powder.  
**WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,**  
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.  
[1886]

**A LING & CO.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**  
STORE.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Machines in Various Shades.  
TELEPHONE 1818.  
[1898]

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,**  
**LIMITED.**

**TIME-TABLE**  
**WEEK-DAY**  
1.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "  
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.00 " " 11.45 p.m. " " 15 " "  
11.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "  
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "  
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "  
2.15 " " 2.45 " " 15 " "  
2.45 " " 3.00 " " 10 " "  
3.00 " " 8.00 " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS**  
8.50 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half-Hour.  
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour  
**SUNDAYS**  
7.30 a.m.  
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes  
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m. " 10 " "  
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "  
1.00 p.m. to 8.00 " " 15 " "  
8.30 " " 8.50 " " 15 " "  
8.50 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "  
9.30 " " 8.30 " " 10 " "  
**NIGHT CARS** as on Week Days.  
**SATURDAYS**  
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full running at the time  
issued in the Company's time-tables, but not  
for special cars. can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's Office. No Season  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
or Comproadors Order representing Bank  
Notes.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.  
1143

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

# TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JULY, 1918, until further Notice.

## DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Through a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow a.m.	No. 11 Through Slow a.m.	No. 13 Express p.m.	No. 17 Local p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.	No. 25 Local p.m.
CANTON (T'at She Tan)	dep. 7.30		8.30	1.17	8.30					
SHK LUNG	dep. 8.45		8.30	1.17	8.30					
Shum Chun	dep. 9.30	8.08	8.30	1.16	8.40	1.30	1.30	8.45	8.45	8.45
Shum Shui		8.18	1.17	1.16	8.40	1.30	1.30	8.45	8.45	8.45
Fanling	dep. —	8.18	4.41	1.16	—	—	—	8.47	8.47	8.47
Tai Po Market	dep. —	8.25	4.33	1.06	—	—	—	7.08	7.08	7.08
Tai Po	dep. —	8.38	4.38	1.06	—	—	—	7.08	7.08	7.08
Shum Shui	dep. —	8.44	4.13	1.24	—	—	—	7.08	7.08	7.08
Yuenmai	dep. —	8.46	4.38	1.24	—	—	—	7.08	7.08	7.08
Hong Hon	dep. —	9.00	4.38	1.24	—	—	—	7.08	7.08	7.08
KOWLOON	arr. 11.10	8.04	8.38	1.44	7.30	—	—	—	—	—

## UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 20 Through Express p.m.	No. 22 Local p.m.	No. 24 Local p.m.
Loan Ferry	arr. —	8.34	7.58	8.08	10.11	1.08	1.33	8.45	8.08	7.11	7.11
Loan Ferry	arr. —	8.50	8.08	8.08	10.11	1.08	1.33	8.45	8.08	7.11	7.11
KOWLOON	arr. —	8.54	8.08	8.08	10.11	1.08	1.33	8.45	8.08	7.11	7.11
Hong Hon	arr. —	9.00	8.08	8.08	10.11	1.08	1.33	8.45	8.08	7.11	7.11
Yuenmai	arr. —	9.00	8.08	8.08	10.11	1.08	1.33	8.45	8.08	7.11	7.11
Shum Shui	arr. —	9.00	8.08	8.08	10.11	1.08	1.33	8.45	8.08	7.11	7.11
Tai Po	dep. 7.30	—	8.48	10.27	1.33	2.08	—	—	—	—	—
Tai Po Market	dep. 7.37	—	8.48	10.27	1.33	2.08	—	—	—	—	—
Fanling	dep. 7.47	—	8.48	10.27	1.33	2.08	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 7.57	—	10.28	11.13	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 12.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 12.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 12.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 12.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 12.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 12.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 1.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 1.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 1.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 1.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 1.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 1.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 2.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 2.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 2.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 2.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 2.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 2.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 3.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 3.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 3.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 3.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 3.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 3.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 4.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 4.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 4.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 4.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 4.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 4.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 5.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 5.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 5.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 5.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 5.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 5.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 6.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 6.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 6.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 6.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 6.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 6.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 7.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 7.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 7.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 7.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 7.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 7.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 8.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 9.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 10.57	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.07	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.17	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.27	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.37	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.47	—	10.14	11.23	2.01	2.21	—	—	—	—	—
Shum Shui	dep. 11.57	—	10.								



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The VICTROLA brings this treasure to all alike.



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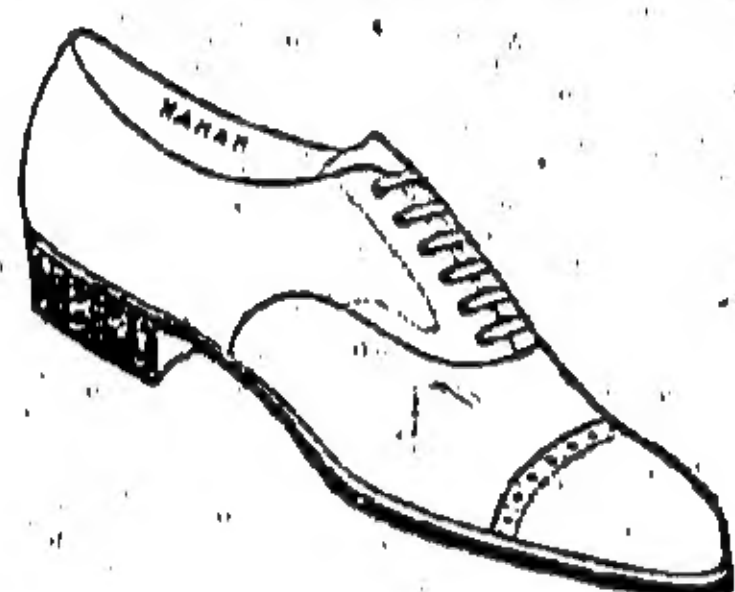
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[36-3]

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[103]

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[1381]

## Pyrene

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[2330]

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All our Pastes are made from Flour of the Best Quality and contain a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Our Macaroni is made from the most sanitary conditions and is exported to various important cities in the world. Large quantities have been supplied to the British Army. Terms moderate, especially for cash orders. Orders executed promptly.

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[2332]

## GERMANY'S WAR AIMS. VISCONT MILNER'S SPEECH.

Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for War, speaking at the anniversary gathering of the Y.M.C.A. at the headquarters, Tottenham-court-road, said that the work of the association, like that of the Red Cross, was among the important links which bound together the nation in the field and the nation at home. We never could have out of our thoughts the men in the field, and we must all be grateful for any agency which enabled us to give practical effect to the constant, vivid sympathy which we felt with them in the titanic struggle they were carrying on with such wonderful courage, cheerfulness, and endurance. (Cheers.) Times of stress like the present had their great compensations. It was an uplifting thought that in this, the fiercest trial through which our country had ever passed, we were a more united nation than we had ever been in living memory. (Hear, hear.) Party warfare, class differences, and industrial disputes—they all existed, no doubt, but they were all submerged. We were ashamed to pursue them when the existence of our country and the whole future of humanity were at stake. There had been times during this long war when many people in this country had had perplexities and doubts because they were not quite satisfied about what we were fighting for. They had thought that our war aims were for some territorial or partly territorial and partly commercial advantage—something they did not greatly care about, or, at any rate, something they did not care to go on shedding blood for.

But the war aims of Germany had removed all these perplexities. They had made the issue perfectly plain. The military party had all Germany under its heel. Germany had all her Allies under her grip. She had safeguarded herself in the last by setting up a ring of dependent States—the Ukraine, Poland, and Finland—and she was now turning with all her might to the West, in order that by a supreme and desperate effort she might crush the remaining free nations of Europe and so dominate the world. Her ideal of the future of mankind was a Central European block of irresistible military strength, supported by giant industries drawing their raw material from all the rest of the world on Germany's own terms, leaving the supplying nations to enjoy just as much prosperity, freedom, and self-determination as Germany chose to permit—a world of peaceful, servile States, working for the profit of a great, paramount Empire. That was the German peace as we saw it illustrated to-day in the case of Russia and Roumania.

AN OBJECT UNATTAINABLE. That was the vision of the future of mankind which possessed the soul of the rulers of Germany to-day, and which a nation dazed with victory was prepared to wade through further seas of blood to attain. It was as certain as anything could be that that object was unattainable—(hear, hear)—and it would fail, as every attempt to subjugate the world to a single will had failed, from the time of the Roman Empire to the time of Napoleon.

The liberty-loving nations of the world would fight on indefinitely—(hear, hear)—for their ideal of a world community of free nations, as opposed to the ideal of a new Roman Empire, and so every fresh German success meant, not the fulfilment of German ambition, which was absolutely intolerable and unthinkable, but the further prolongation of the war. But we had to recognise that attempts to subjugate the world to a single will had in the past gone a long way, and they might go a long way again on the road to success, and this was the day and the hour of the climax of Germany's power. Therefore, we had to fight as we never fought before in all our history, and as our great noble French Allies were fighting to-day—(hear, hear)—with every ounce of their strength—until the great reserves which the cause of freedom still possessed had the time to be fully mobilised. He saw that the German Minister of War was sneering at those reserves, which, he thought, were inconsiderable. He laughed but went right let us give full credit to our comrades; when things went wrong let us not cast the blame on one another. (Hear, hear.) We had now got a single Allied Army under a great Commander-in-Chief—(cheers)—a man full of courage, resource, and prudence. It was not General Foch—whom our British generals were playing up to most lovingly for all they were worth—that one ever heard a word of disparagement of British efforts; nor from that grand fighting leader of the French nation, M. Clemenceau. (Cheers.) There was no statesman worth his salt, who would ever dream of uttering a word of disparagement of our splendid Allies across the Channel. But there were meaner minds, and at a time of great stress, and excitement, and nervous tension the temptation to find fault was sometimes difficult to resist.

Let it be remembered that there were traitors in every country, and there were everywhere some enemy agents—perhaps a good many—upon whom one possibly could not lay one's hand. It was they who were at the bottom of most of the fault-finding which sought to set one Allied nation against another—(hear, hear)—and if they were not at the bottom of it they were quite certain to avail themselves of it with the most diabolical skill. Let us stamp on the head of that serpent with all our might. (Cheers.) He appealed to the Press of this country and to the Press across the Channel not to walk into the trap which the enemy was constantly setting for them. The moral unity of the Allies was the basis and root of the greatness of our common cause. It was our most precious asset. Let us preserve that at all costs, for with that preserved we had only to bear and forbear with one another to the victory's end, and which might still be very distant but was never doubtful. (Loud cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## INSIDE A TANK.

[BY TANKO.]

To watch them moving slowly like monstrous beetles across undulating country is one thing; to crawl through the low door of the sponson is another.

Here you discover a small space compact of machinery, like nothing in the world save, perhaps, a submarine. There is the powerful engine with its transmission, gearing, and cooling system; there are the guns and their ammunition. You will look in vain for woodwork, the whole "bus" is of metal. When you listen to the second "loot" who is your cicerone, as he discourses on his beloved, you will hear with wonder of the many metals that go to the making of the modern, internal combustion engine.

That much-disputed person the designer of the tank certainly had no thought for the comfort of the crew when he drew up the plans of this modern land ship. Everything is for utility, for war, and the result is a most formidable weapon of attack. Squat and inert of appearance, what tremendous power there is! Before it brick walls crumble and crumble, trees, bent and cracking like dry sticks, fall; the steepest gradients are climbed, the steepest shell craters crossed.

Perhaps the most extraordinary part of the ride, after one has become used to the infernal din of the engines is the strange illusion of speed. The vibration gives one the impression of rapid motion; one is reminded of that eccentric vibration felt in the corridor of an express train. The illusion ends with a peep through the ports; the ground is passing slowly, no faster than a man may walk. Thirty tons or thereabouts on the move—and the engine and the tank goes forward on its own impetus—one inch.

As the engine warms up the atmosphere becomes hot; through the ports in front a steady stream of thick dust pours in, together with blue obnoxious fumes of carbon monoxide.

In the seat next to the second "loot" goggles are imperative. Black visaged and clad in grease-stained overalls, he steers his "bus" round craters, up and down over "knife edges" that look so impossible, down chasms that make the heart stand still.

As the "bus" tilts upwards, her blunt nose pointing skywards, a fresh noise is added to the din of the engines. Everything movable, oil-cans, tins, tools, slide with a crash to the rear end.

The summit reached, a slow see-saw movement brings her nose down, down until one sees, instead of blue sky, the coming plain of grass below. The loose tackle clatters forward with a series of reports and the "bus" wallows down, reaches level ground again safely, and crawls, snorting, forward like a contented thing proud of its exploits. One thinks of prehistoric saurians, of fabulous beetles; not even the fertile imaginings of Mr. H. G. Wells ever fancied anything more grotesque than this!

The "bus" swings on her point of balance, the right and makes off towards home. On top spread she makes better time. The roar of the engines makes talk impossible; one is conscious of smacking, half-blinded eyes; perspiration pours down the blackened faces of the crew in dingy rivulets; the heat is overpowering. Not without a certain feeling of relief one crawls through the low side door into the bright sunshine. The crew follow, blinking and wiping greasy hands on cotton waste. Last comes the second "loot" black but smiling and serene.

"What do you think of the old 'bus'?" he queries.

"What can one reply? As an experienced, not to be missed but as a daily task, hardly to be sought after. One thought of that same 'bus' in action and, figuratively speaking, took off one's hat to its good-humoured crew."—*Daily Mail.*

tried to help him to recover. And as for those nations which were still fighting shoulder to shoulder, nothing could be more inconsistent with good feeling, or with good policy than to indulge in the slightest vestige of disparagement. Of course, mutual criticism was only human even among friends, comrades, and fellow-workers. But wherever national susceptibilities were liable to be excited it was positively harmful. When things went right let us give full credit to our comrades; when things went wrong let us not cast the blame on one another. (Hear, hear.) We had now got a single Allied Army under a great Commander-in-Chief—(cheers)—a man full of courage, resource, and prudence. It was not General Foch—whom our British generals were playing up to most lovingly for all they were worth—that one ever heard a word of disparagement of British efforts; nor from that grand fighting leader of the French nation, M. Clemenceau. (Cheers.) There was no statesman worth his salt, who would ever dream of uttering a word of disparagement of our splendid Allies across the Channel. But there were meaner minds, and at a time of great stress, and excitement, and nervous tension the temptation to find fault was sometimes difficult to resist.

Let it be remembered that there were traitors in every country, and there were everywhere some enemy agents—perhaps a good many—upon whom one possibly could not lay one's hand. It was they who were at the bottom of most of the fault-finding which sought to set one Allied nation against another—(hear, hear)—and if they were not at the bottom of it they were quite certain to avail themselves of it with the most diabolical skill. Let us stamp on the head of that serpent with all our might. (Cheers.) He appealed to the Press of this country and to the Press across the Channel not to walk into the trap which the enemy was constantly setting for them. The moral unity of the Allies was the basis and root of the greatness of our common cause. It was our most precious asset. Let us preserve that at all costs, for with that preserved we had only to bear and forbear with one another to the victory's end, and which might still be very distant but was never doubtful. (Loud cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE MADSEN GUN. ITS DEFECTS.

In the House of Commons, recently, Sir C. Hobhouse called attention to the inquiry recently held into the merits of the Madsen gun and asked for further information as to the conditions under which the trial took place and the reasons for the adverse report which was issued. He asked, why the arranged test of 3,000 continuous rounds was not carried out. He was informed that this test was dispensed with because the 1,200 rounds test had so disposed of the ability of the Lewis gun to fire a greater number of rounds continuously that the authorities were not disposed to put it to a test which they knew it could not stand.

General Sir I. Philipps said that as recently as April the Government were Madsen gun that they made an offer to the owners to purchase the rights. That offer was withdrawn, but subsequently it was decided to give the gun a further trial. As to that trial, which recently took place, he was satisfied, from all he had heard about it, that it was in every respect very unsatisfactory. He felt that the matter had not been treated in a proper manner by the Government Department concerned. However, those who were interested in the gun had seen the Prime Minister, and were told that if certain objections to the gun could be removed there would be another trial. With that they were quite satisfied, and they looked forward to the gun emerging successfully from the new trial.

Mr. Macpherson said it was satisfactory to know that our men had the best available gun that could be produced. If it did not follow that the War Office would remain content with any gun. If there was a better gun in the market no question of price would affect them in the slightest. The spirit of the people of this country would not tolerate discarding the best weapon on any consideration of expense. The War Office, indeed, had the power, without mentioning terms of price at all to the patentee, to use the invention of any patentee without waiting for terms. There was no doubt the Madsen gun at present was not up to the standard of perfection. It had not attained the standard of accuracy of the Lewis gun. On the question of the trials, he believed there was a condition that 5,000 rounds should be fired at 400 yards, but the guns were fired under service conditions, and the distinguished members of the committee came to the conclusion that it was not humanly possible for any machine-gun to have the opportunity of firing 5,000 rounds in a day in any part of the world. It was clear that no general officer commanding would ever allow his troops to go into action just now with the Madsen gun as it stood. Hundreds of yards away the flash could be seen. If the gun were used even in the daylight the machine-guns would be wiped out in a quarter of an hour. It would be sheer murder to ask our soldiers to go into action with the gun as it was. But the Prime Minister had given instructions that the barrel of the gun should be lengthened, because, according to experts, in proportion as the barrel was lengthened the liability to flash decreased. This would involve lengthening the support, and it might take time to carry the attempt at improvement through. A trial would be made under real service conditions. He hoped they might see the day, if this was the best gun, when it would be a British gun used for British troops and by British troops.

U-BOAT CREWS IN TERROR  
HUN ADMISSIONS OF DEMORALISATION AND DEFEAT.

The Germans recently saved a U-boat which sank in the Bight of Heligoland after a fight with a British vessel. It was found that the plates about the conning tower had been forced from the rivets, and that water had rushed in and sunk the U-boat rapidly. The crew perished inside their submarine coffin. Many were drowned, but when the U-boat was brought to the surface it was found that some of the men were standing upright, dead. They had been suffocated by the air pressure.

This story is told by a U-boat deserter who reached Norway a few weeks ago, and information received by a neutral correspondent shows that the morale of the German submarine crews has steadily declined owing to the increasing difficulty and danger of the service.

The improving gunfire of British merchantmen, the use of depth charges, and the harrying by aircraft destroyers, motor-boats, trawlers, and other craft are all playing a part in the defeat of the U-boat and in the demoralisation of U-boat crews.

Commander Rose, a well-known U-boat officer, told an audience at Munich last month that the moral effect of the British charges—water-bombs, or depth charges—was great, particularly on an inexperienced crew, in consequence of the "hellish din of their explosion."

NOT PROPERLY TRAINED. This is the first German admission of the fact that inexperienced crews are employed in German submarines, but it lends added significance to the statement made by another U-boat commander that a great many of the German submarine losses are due to the fact that many of the crews are not properly trained, some being sent to sea within six weeks of entering the service.

Every week submarines fail to return to their bases, and others crawl home badly damaged and needing extensive repairs, depots which have been set up in order that the U-boat force may be kept up to strength.

The physical and mental condition in which crews return has caused much anxiety. The strain of remaining under water for long periods and of being hunted by all kinds of craft, particularly during the fine weather in April and May, has had a marked effect on the personnel, and has necessitated increased periods of rest for officers and men.

## FAR EAST TRADE. FINE BRITISH CHANGES.

SEOUL (Korea), June 10th. For a time Korea made money out of the war by supplying Russia with boots and rice. Since the Russian Revolution this trade has stopped and in place of that temporary spurt of prosperity she is now experiencing the effects of rising prices of all necessities, which fall hard on a population never overburdened with a superfluity of this world's goods.

The people fail to understand that the dearth of rice, their staple food, is due to the war, 10,000 miles away, and are foolishly inclined to attribute it to Japanese domination, which from the point of view of good government is the best thing that has happened to Koreans, who are notoriously incapable of properly governing themselves.

One has only to compare Seoul, the capital, in the old days with the Seoul of to-day and see the difference. The Japanese have made Seoul a fast developing city with wide thoroughfares and imposing buildings, and by common admission has the finest hotel in the Far East.

This magnificent hotel is destined to play a great part in Japanese ambitions. Undoubtedly the desire of the Japanese is to divert to Korea after the war the European passenger traffic over the trans-Siberian railway. Instead of passengers going on to Vladivostok and then reaching Japan via Tsuruga they will be encouraged to turn off at Harbin, Manchuria, and continue by way of the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway to Antung, and thence on to Seoul, Fusan, Shinmoneki, Kobe, and Tokyo.

The whole idea of the Japanese is to make Korea a travel highway and thus advertise to the world their improvements, which are really wonderful. Korea, when agriculturally developed with the same skill as the Japanese have, promises to help to solve the Japanese food problem, for the land is very fertile and the climate is the best in the Far East. So their efforts are being concentrated on imparting to the Korean peasants the best means of improving crop yields.

Great Britain ought to make a bid after the war for the trade of the four million millions of Koreans. The tariff is low, though there is no telling what may happen when the present international tariff agreement expires in 1920. There will be a great demand for textile machinery, beet-sugar, and paper-mill machinery, and also for cheap motor-cars which are able to compete with the ubiquitous Ford.

AGENCIES NOT GOOD ENOUGH. Before the war a big German firm monopolised foreign trade in Korea, although to our disgrace be it said, most of their business was in English cotton piece goods. This firm held several English agencies. It is now shut down, and we should see that it never recovers its trade.

There is only one British firm in the whole of Korea. It is vital for British Far Eastern firms to open branches here. It is no good merely to have agents. So far as I have been able to judge Japanese intentions after the war, Kobe (Japan) is to be the Liverpool of the Far East and Seoul the Paris of the Far East. My advice is to watch all the moves at Kobe. It is very important to digest the meaning of the decision of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to go to Europe from Kobe direct instead of stopping first at Yokohama. With Japan becoming rapidly industrialised, the relation of Kobe to the industrial areas increases its importance. I find that much thought is being given by Japanese shippers to the alternative Panama route to Europe. Are our business men in England sufficiently realising the consequences to the Suez Canal and the familiar trade communications? Everything is changing.—From BERNARD FALK, The Daily Mail Correspondent in the Far East.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

ROUTE MARCH. All ranks, except those on duty, will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, September 2nd. Uniform, helmets, spikes and belts. Mounted Police will report at the Fire Station at 6 p.m.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUAD. Members of this Squad are required to return to the Stores Office, Headquarters Office, on or before Friday, August 30th, the Belts issued to them in or about the month of February last. The Stores Officer will attend for this purpose each evening between 4.30 and 6. August 27th, 1918.

## GERMAN-AMERICAN TROOPS. PLAIN TALK TO GERMAN PRISONERS.

There are in the American Army many men of German ancestry. A company largely composed of these men marching towards the front met a column of German prisoners returning from it. The Germans were slouching along despondently, with the cheery American jokes of their escort falling hardly on their ears; their heads lowered as this fresh detachment of their detected conquerors came into view along the road. But their heads were lifted in amazement and they found themselves assailed trenchantly and abusively in their mother tongue by the newcomers. The obedient to such a misconceived bound as the Kaiser, for their taking sides with the world over, and for making themselves the scum of the earth by their methods of fighting, so that their relatives in a free country had to come 4,000 miles to wipe them off the face of it.



## OPIUM PUZZLES.

INCOMPLETE TRANSACTION  
DISCUSSED.CHINESE FINED \$500 FOR UNLAWFUL  
POSSESSION.

Mr. Lin and Chan Mui were charged at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of 112 taels of opium.

Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. P. W. Goldring for the second.

Two other Chinese who were originally charged together with the above defendants were discharged at the last hearing.

A Police Sergeant deposed at the first hearing that he found \$1,425 in the Hung Tai shop, where the opium deal was nipped in the bud.

The first defendant, who is employed at the Hung Tai shop, No. 103, Shanghai Street, of which Ng Moo Yau is the "master," said that the second defendant was a frequent visitor to the shop. On August 11th the second defendant, to whom the opium belonged, came with the opium, to sell it to a man named Chang. Witness did not buy the opium. While the opium was still on the bed where the second defendant had put it the Police came in.

Witness told the Sergeant that the opium belonged to the second defendant.

Cross-examined: He had never had any dealings with the second defendant before except to buy shoes from him. The story that the second defendant and he had gone on to a steamer in harbour on the morning in question, and that he had given a parcel to the second defendant to carry to his shop was not true.

The second defendant carried the parcel (containing 112 taels of opium) inside his trousers. (Laughter.) When the Police came in witness was using an opium pick, and smelling the opium. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the opium and told the second defendant to take it away. At the time of his arrest he (witness) was in temporary charge of the Hung Tai shop. Some of the money found in his sale by the Police belonged to friends.

Continuing, he said he was once an opium dealer. Asked by Mr. Goldring whether he was smelling the opium, "in remembrance of old joys," he said he was smelling it to see what the taste was like. (Laughter.) He denied that he said, when the Police weighed the opium, that it did not weigh as much as 112 taels.

Mr. Goldring said that, if necessary, he would recall the Police Sergeant to depose that first defendant had made that statement.

The first defendant went on to say that Chang, for whom the second defendant brought the opium, had not come in that morning when the Police arrived. Witness smelt the opium out of curiosity. (Laughter.)

Re-examined: The two men who came with the second defendant on the morning in question left together before the Police arrived.

An employee of the Hung Tai shop corroborated the first defendant's statement in the main details. He deposed that the first defendant did not leave the shop on the morning in question.

The second defendant, a broker, said that on the morning of the day in question, the first defendant came to his house and called out to him to accompany him to a steamer in the Harbour to look for a job for him (second defendant). On board the steamer they spoke to the steward, and, later, one of the workmen on the steamer gave the first defendant a parcel.

The parcel was then given over to him by the first defendant, who asked him to take it for his shop. A few minutes after witness reached the shop, the first defendant arrived and was given the custody of the parcel. Later, when witness found out that he had been carrying opium, he upbraided the first defendant for trying to get him into trouble, but the latter gave him some money and asked him to drink "tea" with it. As he was about to leave the shop the Police entered.

Mr. Lewis submitted that there could be no great doubt as to the true facts—that the second defendant got the opium from the steamer, and went to the first defendant's shop to sell it. As the transaction was an uncompleted one, the opium was absolutely in the second defendant's possession, and, though an offence under the Ordinance might have been contemplated, until it was completed it

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CHINESE WEDDING AT MACAO.

## KWOK-LEW.

The marriage was celebrated at Macao on Monday, of Miss May Lew, second daughter of Dr. Lew Yuh-lin, former Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and of Mrs. Lew, of Macao, and Mr. George S. K. Kwok, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Kwok Ching-long, of Hongkong.

The function was attended by an exceptionally large number of guests, among these being H.E. the Governor of Macao, Commissioner Moorhead, and many prominent officials and residents of Macao, Hongkong and Canton.

The bride and bridegroom arrived at "Yue Yuen" at 3 p.m., accompanied by their parents, the bridesmaids (Miss Lew, cousin of the bride; and Miss Kwok, sister of the bridegroom), and best man (Mr. Yung Hin-tin), also two flower girls and a train-bearer. The ceremony was performed by Dr. H. P. Anderson, of Canton, both in English and Chinese.

The bride's gown was of white Georgette crepe, trimmed with white shadow lace and embroidered with silver threads. She wore the conventional tulle veil, with a wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a streamer bouquet of white roses and maiden-hair ferns. Her going-away dress was of canary Georgette crepe, with hat to match.

The bridesmaids' dresses were of blue embroidered crepe silk, trimmed with pink rose-buds, and their bouquets were of pink roses and maiden-hair ferns.

A reception followed at "Yue Yuen." The Macao military band was in attendance. The married couple were the recipients of many valuable presents.

The bride's gifts to the bridegroom were diamond and ruby cufflinks and a gold watch. The bridegroom gave to the bride a pearl necklace, diamond and platinum watch, a diamond bracelet and gold purse. To the bridesmaids he presented jade brooches.

Mr. and Mrs. Kwok will spend their honeymoon in America.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 24th August is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 34 weeks.
This Year .....	\$15,555	\$483,783
Last Year .....	13,833	455,948
Increase .....	1,722	27,835

## THE KING'S DINNER.

The dinner parties at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, at which the rationing rules are strictly observed, are nowadays extremely brief affairs, seldom lasting more than forty minutes.

The King objects to smoking at the dinner table when the Queen and other ladies are present, and it is the rule for the smokers to retire to the smoking-room before lighting up. Half-past ten is the hour of departure for those invited to dine.

could not be said that the first defendant was guilty of possession. He cited from Stroud, and said that he rested his case on the fact that his client could not be considered guilty of possession, because the sale had not been completed.

Mr. Goldring submitted that the present case could not come under the case which Mr. Lewis had cited. The Ordinance under which the two defendants were charged covered a much wider range.

The Magistrate admitted that the definition of possession in the Opium Ordinance was very much wider than in the case quoted by Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Goldring said it was for the Magistrate to decide on the evidence whether the transaction was completed or not. There was sufficient evidence to show what the first defendant was doing with the opium, and there was no disputing the fact that the first defendant had said to the Police: "I bought the opium."

The Magistrate said he was of the opinion that the two defendants were bargaining for the opium when the Police arrived. The second defendant was trying to sell the opium to the first. All that the first defendant had said—that he had told the second defendant to take it away—might be termed "camouflage."

It certainly appeared that the first defendant was about to buy the opium, but as the transaction was not completed, the actual person in possession was the second defendant.

Mr. Goldring put in a plea for the smallest possible penalty which the Magistrate had power to inflict.

The first defendant was discharged. The second defendant was fined \$500, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## THEFT OF COPPER PIPING.

For stealing 2½ pounds of copper piping from the Taikoo Docks at Quarry Bay a Chinese fireman was sentenced by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to two months' imprisonment and three hours' stocks. It was mentioned that the accused had a previous conviction for stealing a watch.

## A COWARDLY THIEF.

A Chinese youth was sentenced by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to six months' hard labour, and twelve strokes for having snatched some money from the hand of a little Chinese girl as she was purchasing some fruit. The child gave chase, screaming, and had the satisfaction of seeing the man arrested by a constable before he had gone very far.

## AN ABSENT PROSECUTOR.

As a result of the absence of Mr. C. Sara, of the P.W.D., certain P.W.D. cases against four Chinese were dismissed.

Mr. Eldridge informed Mr. Wood that he had been deputed to appear in place of Mr. Sara, who was busy over some Government work and was expected to visit H.E. the Governor in connection with it.

Mr. Wood replied that Mr. Sara should arrange matters beforehand, and, addressing each defendant, said:—"Owing to the absence of the Building Inspector you are discharged."

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF  
AMMUNITION.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 102 rounds of ammunition.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that defendant was going on board the *Yam Hoi*, bound for Hongmoon, when Sergt. Fallon searched him and found the ammunition tied round his trousers. Defendant was fined \$500 a few months ago for a similar offence.

Mr. Wood now fined defendant \$1,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

## CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

A Chinese was charged with criminal breach of trust.

A Police Sergeant said that the accused was a partner in the Leong Tak Chan Candy shop in Yaumati. On July 9th he was given some money to pay to the Yip Long firm, manufacturers of candy.

From that day the accused disappeared, and it was not found out till several days after that he had not paid the bill for which he was given the money. When the accused was arrested his friends tried to settle the amount. The complainant was quite willing to withdraw his claim if the money was paid.

The accused was allowed three days in which to pay the amount, bail being granted in \$250.

## SNATCHING A PURSE.

A Chinese youth was charged with snatching a purse from another Chinese.

Complainant stated that while proceeding to Yaumati on board a ferry launch he dropped a \$5 note on deck. When he went down to pick it up, defendant inserted his fingers into his pocket and abstracted the purse. Witness then arrested defendant.

Defendant stated that when he and complainant were getting off the launch at Yaumati, he accidentally trod on complainant's foot. Complainant resented this, and words led to blows. Complainant tore his (defendant's) coat. Defendant asked for compensation and was then charged with snatching the purse.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant, who had four previous convictions against him, to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

## DISCHARGED.

Two Chinese youths—one employed as a clerk in the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs—were charged on remand, with fraudulently collecting subscriptions, aggregating over \$500, purporting the same to be for the establishment of a free school in a village in China.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the defendants.

It will be remembered that at the previous hearing, Mr. Shenton submitted that his clients had the authority of the elders of the village to collect subscriptions for a free school which was urgently needed in the village. Mr. Wood granted several remands in order to allow the elders to attend court and confirm Mr. Shenton's submission. Owing, however, to the village being flooded the elders were unable to attend until yesterday.

Inspector Grant informed the Magistrate that he wished to withdraw the charge against the two defendants, as the Police were unable to procure witnesses who would be hostile.

Mr. Shenton stated that the village elders had arrived from the country and were aware that subscriptions were being collected. He (Mr. Shenton) had sent the men to Inspector Grant.

Inspector Grant confirmed Mr. Shenton's statement, and added that the elders informed him that in the third moon of last year the defendants went home to the village and spoke to them there about the desirability of starting a free school. The elders acquiesced in this, and during the last Chinese new year, the defendants paid another visit to the elders and told them there was every prospect of collecting the sum required for the school.

Mr. Wood discharged the defendants.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE  
ENEMY IN OUR MIDST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 1st.

The Government will scarcely find it possible to withstand the agitation now being carried on to get rid of "the enemy in our midst," as the large number of uninitiated Germans are described, not without reason. Official apologies on the subject in Parliament are not regarded as convincing reasons for refusing to take action. At any rate, the "man in the street" and the popular Press are not satisfied.

There may be excellent reasons from the bureaucratic point of view for allowing things to remain as they are; but outside the charmed circle nobody is able to understand why any consideration should be shown towards Huns in England. They are even to be found in what are known as "prohibited areas," those districts where they could be useful to the enemy if certain circumstances arose, such as an attempted invasion. It is this easy-going attitude which gives rise to vague suspicion, and makes possible the disgraceful insinuations and wild calumnies against trusted public men on the part of such preposterous persons as Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P. MR. RICHES'S WAY.

A decided impetus to the agitation has been given in a recent speech, by Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, who is attending the Imperial Conference. He has cleared the Hun out of business in Australia, so that that country is without a vestige of enemy influence. Companies controlled mainly by Germans have been wound up compulsorily, and permanently put out of business. In cases where persons of enemy origin held shares in other companies, although the majority of shareholders were British investors, the enemy holdings have been transferred to public trustees to be sold outright to investors of Allied or neutral nationality.

Here in England the public trustee is holding German shares until after the war. This policy will, and must, give way before the weight of public opinion. The delay in taking strong action must be inexplicable to readers in Hongkong, where the German octopus in trade and other directions was destroyed effectively long ago. It is evident that some of the great, wise, and eminent ones who rule our destinies have something to learn from British overseas when it comes to giving short shrift to Huns.

A strongman's way.

The dramatic appearance of M. Kerensky, the elusive and disappointing genius of the Russian Revolution, lent the Labour Conference in London a certain impressiveness which it would not otherwise have had. A trusted few knew that he was in this country; but the secret was well kept, and his presence was only generally known when he stepped on to the platform.

But the reception he received was not, perhaps, exactly what he expected. It was cordial enough—the courtesy due to a guest who was introduced by Mr. Henderson—though there was no marked enthusiasm. He made a speech, reminiscent of those speeches which he used to make in Petrograd, and got his mead of applause. But British Labour does not forget that M. Kerensky was unable to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm he had such an important hand in raising in his own land, and that his gifts of oratory failed to quell anarchy at home or defeat the enemy abroad. He said Russia can do nothing to escape slavery by the Germans without the help of the Allies, which is perfectly true; but at the moment the Allies are deeply involved with Germany's vast armies, thanks mainly to M. Kerensky and his friends. German troops that the Russians ought to be holding are on the Western front, and so also are the guns that the Allies made for Russia. Those guns are now turned upon our men.

After a week the picturesque revolutionist has left for Paris, his early departure being most probably due to the cool reception he met with here. Words and word-spinners are of no use to us in these days.

A WAR PRESS CENTRE.

An "Overseas Press Centre" has been opened in comfortable quarters off the Strand. The underlying idea is to provide a common meeting ground for journalists in London representing Imperial Allied and neutral newspapers. Lord Beaverbrook, an outstanding figure of the Canadian Press, who was the "Eye-witness" with the Canadian Forces in France in 1915, and is now head of the Ministry of Information, is mainly responsible for the Centre or Club. It is housed in one of the stately buildings in Norfolk Street within a minute's walk of the massive pile forming the Australian Commonwealth offices, which now form the chief architectural feature of the Strand.

Overseas writers will find the Centre very useful in expediting their work. If they want any information from official sources they can be put at once into communication with the right Department, and also the right man in the Department. Red tape and delay are cut. Moreover, the establishment of the Centre is a proof that the Government recognise the status of the Press as an auxiliary of the fighting forces.

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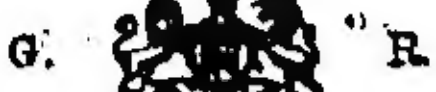
## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

THIS HEALTHY SITUATED SCHOOL Re-opens on MONDAY, September 9th. A sound commercial education provided, including Typewriting, Book-keeping and Shorthand. Terms exceedingly moderate. Special attention given to English. Apply to—

REV. FR. DIRECTOR.

2335



## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

**TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS** current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the basis of the Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 28th August, 1918.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC." The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills). The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D. His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 28th August, 1918. [2336]

## THE CHINA-BORNEO, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 115, Prince's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subject of Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz:—

- (1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.
- (2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Solicitors, 115, Prince's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on any week-day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1918.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents. [2337]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE.

OWING to restrictions on the Export of Wire Ropes from England the TRAM SERVICE will be REDUCED as from 1st September 1918.

New Timetables can be obtained from the Ticket Collectors or at the Company's Office, Alexander Building.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 27th August, 1918. [2338]

## WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred.  
MRS. R. SUTHERLAND,  
123, The Peak. [2339]

## CHEAP IRON ORE FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of IRON ORE, over 60, pure iron guaranteed, to be sold at a most moderate price.

Apply to—  
KWONG HANG HING,  
63A, Bonham Street, West,  
Hongkong, in writing or in person. [2339]

## BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

FLOWERS Beauty and make attractive the Home as nothing else can do.

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## INTIMATIONS

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN.—You will have noticed that my name appears first on the list of candidates, which is a point in my favour, showing that I relied on the good sense of the majority of the Justices to vote for me from the first.

I have been a Justice of the Peace for over 13 years of my 30 years' residence in the Colony, and my profession of a Chartered Accountant and auditor to Public Companies has brought me in daily touch with the investing and commercial public, whose interests have always had my unfailing care and protection. As Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce between 1905 and 1907, and now temporarily acting in this capacity, I may claim a unique experience in the methods adopted by both the Government and the commercial community in originating legislation.

In the short space of 2 months during which I shall sit, if you elect me, it is impossible to ensure that whatever I support I shall see carried out, but during that time I shall endeavour to persuade the Government to improve the form in which the forthcoming Estimates and the Annual Accounts are issued, so that they will be more understandable to Government officials and the general community alike.

More and better roads for pedestrian and motor traffic, the installation of both telephonic communication (for commercial use) and wireless telegraphy (for the better defence of the Colony) in the outlying stations are, in my opinion, essential improvements.

Properly supervised ferry services to outlying villages with Government financial support in return for a royalty, or share in excess profits, are also a necessity to assist in spreading the population and in order to afford the latter a cheap and health-giving form of recreation such as is enjoyed by people at the seaside in England and on the Continent.

I am also in favour of Government help and sympathy with Building Society schemes, such as were proposed by Mr. C. Montagu Ede and the promoters of the Kowloon Garden City some years ago, over which so much cold water was poured by the vested interests my opponent, Mr. Bird, represents, for the reason that at that time there was no money in it for them. In fact, any reasonable scheme enabling the more enlightened European and Chinese community to live in the, at present, unproductive outlying districts under cheaper and more modern conditions will find in me an enthusiastic supporter.

Your present member, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has notified the Press of his and the other non-official members' disapproval of the differential treatment meted out to the wives of the local men now leaving for the war, and I am quite in favour of supporting any further action to secure equality of treatment.

I am in favour of continuing to devote as much as possible of the surplus revenues of the Colony to the needs of the war, for if we lose the war we lose all; but I desire that provision should be made in the estimates for a more decent Lunatic Asylum, so strongly advocated by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak recently in Council.

I am not in favour of hastily-conceived building schemes and consequent jerry building. Nor am I in sympathy with hereditary legislators with free seats on the Legislative Council interfering in elections in which only free and independent voters are entitled to take part, as such seems to me to be unfair and certainly un-English.

I have exacted no promises to vote for me. The ballot is secret and no signatures are required. The rest is in your hands, for a only is desired from you opposite A. R. Lowe's name on the paper. The election takes place at the Supreme Court and not up at the Magistracy, as first advertised, because I thought you would find it easier to record your vote on the level. The Government kindly acquiesced in this at my request, so it will be seen that I have already done something before making any promises.

In conclusion, the honour of representing you is the highest the Colony can bestow to which I can aspire, and I will do my best to fulfil your expectations if you elect me.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
A. R. LOWE.  
Hongkong, 28th August, 1918. [2334]

## TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2338]

## TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Merchants Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street. Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamoon, British Concession.

For rent and further particulars apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
2A, Des Vaux Road. [2317]

## WANTED TO RENT

OR 6 ROOMED HOUSE on Higher Levels or The Peak.  
Apply to—  
A. C.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [2330]

## INTIMATIONS

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN.—I desire to take this opportunity of stating why I am standing for the vacancy on the Legislative Council caused by the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

I do not claim to be a Commercial man and make no apology for not being one, as I consider that the Commercial interests of the Community are amply represented by the three British and two Chinese un-officials already elected.

As everyone is aware, the Public Works Department is far and away the biggest spending department of the Government, and the development of the Colony is very closely connected with its operations. Therefore, I am of opinion that it would be in the interests of the Community if a member of my profession had a seat on the Council.

The fact that I have been for the past twenty-six years a resident in the Colony and my calling has brought me into close touch with its development is my excuse for offering my services to fill this vacancy.

If I am elected it is my intention to devote my energies to such Public Works as are, in my opinion, of a pressing nature. The provision of telephonic or some other adequate communication with the outlying Police Stations must be taken in hand immediately.

The opening of the Pokfulam catchment area for building purposes is a matter that I have advocated ever since the New Tyram reservoir was started.

The erection of a number of houses to accommodate those of the "European Community" who cannot afford expensive dwellings and are at present located in flats in Chinese houses.

A scheme of this nature for creating a Garden City on the plateau about the Wong-Nai-Chong Village was put forward by Mr. Ede over six years ago; it was intended to erect one hundred and fifty houses of different sizes, types, and rentals. The City was to be approached by an Electric tram up the hill-side connecting with the low-level tram at the head of the Valley; it was to be self-contained with its own Chapel, School, Co-operative Store, Recreation Ground, etc. Tai-koo has a somewhat similar little suburb at Quarry Bay, which seems to be a great success.

In order that some such scheme should be feasible the sympathy of the Government is needed, and its close co-operation by way of providing adequate means of access, main and subsidiary sewers, water-supply, lighting, training of milliners, a modification of the Building Ordinance (which is suitable for buildings in the densely-populated parts of the town, but which is far too drastic for outlying districts) and, above all, a low premium for the land.

It cannot be expected that a Utopia should be created all at once, but perhaps some seed might be sown which will bear fruit in due season.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Yours, etc.,  
H. W. BIRD, F.R.I.B.A.  
Hongkong, 28th August, 1918. [2346]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

FURNISHED, and with servants for seven weeks from September 10th, No. 65, The Peak. Two Bedrooms and Two Sitting Rooms.

Terms on application to—  
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
8, Des Vaux Road, Central. [2351]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knatsford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2352]

## TO LET.

OFFICES To Let.  
Apply to—  
DENNIS & BOWLEY,  
Solicitors,  
No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central. [2345]

## TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [2361]

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexander Buildings. [2300]

## TO LET FURNISHED.

For 7 weeks from 8th September.

INVERDRIE, Baker Road, 7 Rooms, Tennis Court, &c.

Apply to—  
W. CHATHAM,  
Public Works Department. [2341]

## INTIMATION

We have just

received

a fresh

consignment

of

VIROL

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

[18]

## BIRTH.

CLARK.—At 83, Manchester Road, Southport, on May 28th, the wife (Mrs. Bedwell) of Lieut. JASPER CLARK, A.S.H., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

LAWSON.—McNALLY.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A., ROBERT ARNOT, youngest son of the late Mr. A. LAWSON and Mrs. LAWSON, Edinburgh, to EMMA, second daughter of the late Mr. T. McNALLY and Mrs. McNALLY, St. Helens, Lancs. [2354]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 28TH AUGUST, 1918.

## THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

THE war news during the past few days has had a special interest for Britons. Quite apart from the inspiring fact that the Allies are making substantial progress along practically the whole of the Western front, there is a peculiar satisfaction in the knowledge that the armies under the direct command of Sir DOUGLAS HAIG are now wrestling again from the enemy those positions which, with the odds overwhelmingly against them, they spent so much precious blood in defending earlier in the year. The names in the recent communiqués—La Bassée Canal, Givenchy, Thiepval, Gommecourt, Albert and Baupaulme—all have a familiar ring. In 1916 and 1917 progress was made slowly at the cost of thousands of lives. Last Spring the positions thus won were stormed, and, though defended with magnificent bravery and determination, were torn from our grasp by the masses of troops which the Germans were able to concentrate against us. How radically the situation has changed is shown by the fact that within three days General Byng has secured more than was obtained in six months' hard fighting in 1917. The great opportunity for which the British Armies have been waiting appears to be at hand. There has been no serious setback since the forward movement was

started. The Germans are contesting the ground stubbornly, but their counter-attacks have been crushed everywhere, and there are indications that they are preparing for a "strategic retirement" on every extensive scale. There is a consensus of opinion that the loss of Baupaulme would be a serious disaster to them, as their flank between Arras and Albert would thereby be uncovered. Experts agree that the enemy will endeavour, therefore, to stand fast here whatever the cost, and the recognition of the hard task before the British forces, and of the splendid results which may follow its successful accomplishment, has drawn universal attention, for the moment at any rate, to the operation taking place on this particular sector. On Saturday last the British stormed no fewer than fifteen strongholds, and it is believed that the command they have now obtained of the Ancre Valley railway places Baupaulme practically at their mercy. In any case the enveloping forces are gradually closing in upon their objective. Our troops hold practically the whole of the road from Albert to Baupaulme—a road, it may be remembered, which continues direct from Baupaulme to Cambrai—whilst a New Zealand division, after carrying the defences of Loupart Wood, has pressed forward with "irresistible dash and determination" to the outskirts of Baupaulme. The latest news is that British cavalry and reconnoitring patrols have entered the town, the fall of which may, therefore, be expected shortly.

Naturally there is a good deal of speculation as to the broad strategic plan upon which Marshal FOCH is now working. It is obvious that he intends to give the enemy no respite, for blow is following blow in rapid succession—as we write news comes of a new and successful British advance in the Scarpe sector; but the question which occurs to the mind is whether the battles are co-ordinated with the object of preparing the way for striking, under favourable conditions, at some absolutely vital spot, or whether they are simply means of reducing the enemy's man-power and lowering his morale. Expert opinion appears to be divided on the point. The Allies have gained the initiative, and the German line is now in a more or less "liquid" state. The enemy is being harassed and gradually pushed back, and his losses in men and material are steadily rising. In the circumstances, it seems futile to speculate as to whether we may expect the "knock-out" blow to come this year or next. There may, indeed, be no such dramatic ending. During the past fortnight the Germans have launched 55 divisions against the Allies without avail, and we know—and this must satisfy us for the time being—that even Germany's man-power, if dissipated at such a rate, cannot last indefinitely. We can confidently expect, moreover, that now the crisis in the conflict has been passed and the Americans are arriving on the field of battle in ever-increasing numbers, our progress will receive no serious check but, on the contrary, will become more rapid as each month passes.

Polling for the election of a Justice of the Peace to sit on the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock takes place at the office of the Registrar, Supreme Court, this afternoon from 4 to 5.30 p.m.

Three cases of cerebro-spinal fever (one death), eight cases of bubonic plague (six deaths), one case of enteric fever, and one case of diphtheria were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday last. On Monday not a single case of communicable disease was notified.

There were no European passengers on the *Sung Kiang*, which was wrecked off the East Lammocks on Saturday last. The native passengers and the crew were taken to Shanghai by a Japanese steamer. No further news as regards the wreck has been received by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—A. D. Macdonald, \$100; Chan Siu Ki, \$100; Chiu U Tin, \$100; Tse Yam Chi, \$100; Fung Ping Shai, \$100; Sin Shen Che (A. Pong), \$43; So Chak Chi, \$30.70; Kwok Yu Lin, \$10; Tang Chue Sze, \$10; and H. R. W., \$15.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOT SAN PAO"]

CANTON, August 27th.

GENERAL LUK.  
A message from Nanning states that General Luk Wing-ting, has recently returned to Mo Ming. It is said that he will proceed to Canton to take up his share in the Military Government.

PREFECT AND POLICE IN LUI CHOW.  
The prefect of Ko Chow and Lui Chow has taken over all rifles from the police. The Superintendent of Police has accordingly sent cables protesting against this action. It is stated, also, that the prefect, has fallen in dispute with the Magistrate of the Tin Pak district.

SWATOW REPORTS.  
It is reported that the Canton forces occupied Ping Wo market on the 23rd inst. No fewer than 17 districts in Fukien have been occupied by the Canton forces, who are now approaching Chuen Chow and Cheong Chow.

A message from Amoy states that, in view of the grave situation of Cheong Chow, the Tachun of Fukien has personally led over 10 regiments to this front.

ON FUEI, which was seized by General Lung, has been recaptured by the People's Army in King Chow.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of China, recently passed, reads as follows:—

Before the President of the Republic of China is free to regularly function his office, all illegal laws and mandates promulgated by the illegal Government at Peking shall be null and void.

All treaties and agreements made and public loans issued by that illegal Government without the consent or approval of the National Assembly, as required by law, shall have no effect.

The Members of this National Assembly who passed the foregoing resolution were elected in the first year of the Republic in accordance with laws recognized throughout the land. Presidents Yuan Shih-kai, Li Yuan-hung, and Feng Kuo-chang were all elected by this Assembly. This Assembly claims that it is now the only legal national legislature of the country, as the Presidential Mandate of June 12th, 1917, dissolving this body is illegal and has never been recognized by the members, who, when meeting, are a part of the Government of China according to the Provisional Constitution of the Republic.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## LAWLESSNESS IN WANCHAI

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—Robberies are taking place too frequently in Wanchai district owing, presumably, to the insufficient vigilance on the part of the Police. Very seldom is a policeman to be seen performing regular patrols there, except the Reserves who are to be met occasionally after 6 p.m. Wanchai requires more protection than, perhaps, any other district in the Colony. Look at the disastrous murders, robberies and fires that have taken place there during the last few months. Robberies seem almost a weekly occurrence. Cannot the authorities reinstate that station formerly situated where the Wanchai Post Office is now, or somewhere near by, between Arsenal Street and Wanchai market? Coolie fights are of almost daily occurrence to say nothing of obstructions, the cries of hawkers, and the tooting of motor-cars. Some reform is badly needed in the district.—Yours, etc.,

A WANCHAI RESIDENT.  
Hongkong, August 26th, 1918.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

August 27th, 9.30 a.m.  
Cyclone or typhoon W. of the Northern Ladrone or Mariana Islands, moving W.N.W.

5 p.m., August 27th.  
Typhoon in about 140 degrees Long. E., and 10 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.



# THE WAR.

## NEW BRITISH ADVANCE IN THE SCARPE SECTOR.

### STUBBORN GERMAN RESISTANCE ROUND BAPAUME.

#### INTERESTING GERMAN ADMISSION:

"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR GERMANY'S LIFE."

#### Franco-Belgian front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### BRITISH FRONT.

##### NEW BRITISH ATTACK BEGUN.

LONDON, August 26th.  
1.10 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig announces:—We have begun an attack in the Scarpe sector and have made good progress. We have also captured Favreuil. SOMME LINE SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

LONDON, August 26th.  
12.25 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Our troops at three this morning attacked in the Scarpe sector. Good progress is reported.

On the southern battle-front we slightly advanced our line astride the Somme and by a successful operation carried out on Saturday, progressed in the direction of Maricourt.

The enemy on Sunday evening launched strong counter-attacks south and north of Bapaume in the neighbourhoods of Eaucourt, La Braye and Favreuil. These attacks were repulsed.

North of Favreuil we met the enemy with the bayonet, inflicting heavy casualties and taking prisoners.

Another counter-attack later in the latter neighbourhood was unsuccessful. Favreuil is in our hands, and we have progressed beyond the village.

We improved our position south-east of Mory and west of Croisilles. Heavy rain is now falling on the battle-front.

##### ADVANCE OF TWO MILES.

LONDON, August 26th.  
12.10 p.m.

The British have advanced two miles on a front of four miles in the Scarpe sector.

It is reported that we have captured Monchy-le-Preux, Guenappe, and Wancourt.

##### THE BRITISH LINE.

LONDON, August 26th.  
8.35 p.m.

Reuter learns that our line runs along the following villages, which are in our possession:—Monchy-le-Preux, Wancourt, the western outskirts of Croisilles, St. Leger, Mory, Favreuil, Butte-de-Warlecourt, Eaucourt and La Braye.

We are fighting south and east of Monchy-le-Preux and west of Bazentille-Petit, and have captured Carnoy.

##### SOMME ADVANCE SLACKENING.

LONDON, August 26th.  
5.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—

The pace of the advance on the Somme battle-front is slackening owing to the increasing resistance, especially towards Bapaume. Here and at other main points the enemy is now more heavily counter-attacking.

Boisterous weather, with heavy rain-squalls, is also retarding progress in the country, which is so rapidly transformed into mud and pools.

##### BAPAUME CREST REACHED.

LONDON, August 26th.  
1.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The New Zealanders and the Tanks which were helping had a stiff fight in clearing out the enemy from Loupart Wood, dominating Bapaume, but they eventually reached the crest, taking over 400 prisoners.

The most significant fact of the present disorganisation of the enemy is that there was practically no counter-attacking to-day. Stubborn resistance occurred at various points, but when this was broken it nowhere recurred with increased strength.

##### BRITISH CASUALTIES IN SOMME ADVANCE.

LONDON, August 26th.

It is reliably estimated that the casualties of the British Third and Fourth Armies between August 21st and 25th total 23,500.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### BRITISH CAVALRY ENTERING BAPAUME.

LONDON, August 25th.  
9.10 p.m.

British cavalry and reconnoitring patrols were entering Bapaume this morning.

##### BRITISH INCREASE CAPTURES.

LONDON, August 26th.  
12.50 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Hostile opposition increased to-day with the arrival of German reinforcements.

Many counter-attacks at different points broke down with loss under our fire. Our troops, nevertheless, fought their way forward with great gallantry, and overcoming resistance made further progress, taking many prisoners.

On the northern bank of the Somme the Australians, by a successful attack early in the morning, carried the enemy's position on the high ground to the east of Bray, while on their left the London and East Country Divisions continued to advance in the direction of Carnoy, and have taken Mametz.

The Welsh captured Mametz Wood.

In the centre of our attack we crossed the Albert-Bapaume road along its whole length to the south of Bapaume, and captured Martinpuich, Le Sars and Le Barque.

##### REAL OFFENSIVE PROBABLY STILL TO COME.

LONDON, August 26th.

"Wonderful" is the adjective applied to the successes of the weekend, which have evoked enthusiastic comment from the experts in Paris and London. Marshal Foch's activity, now that the chance has come, is described as so incessant and tremendous that it is difficult for the observer to keep pace with him. At the same time great admiration is expressed for the tactics of General Ewing and General Rawlinson, who have skillfully avoided a frontal attack whenever they encountered powerful positions, but by attacking less formidable positions on either side have transported dangerous centres of resistance into fresh salients, to be later reduced by envelopment.

It is pointed out that the extreme wings, commanded respectively by General Horne and General Gouraud, have not yet been engaged, and the opinion is expressed that the real offensive is probably still to come.

##### TREMENDOUS SUPERIORITY OF THE ALLIES.

PARIS, August 26th.

The French Press pay a warm tribute to the brilliant British success. *Le Heur* says:—The High Command bases great hopes upon the British Army. The latest news from the front shows that these hopes will not be disappointed. *Le Journal*, declaring that it was again the British who had the honours of the day, says that they have obliged the German Staff to admit defeat.

Marcel Hutin, in *Echo-de-Paris*, emphasises that the British advanced by local thrusts, which have made considerable breaches in the German lines. That the enemy is unable to thwart this audacious manœuvre proves the tremendous superiority which the Allies have gained over the Germans. The splendid tenacity and will to conquer of all the people of Great Britain and the Dominions does credit to our Allies, who are wrestling from the enemy places and positions on the Somme the names of which recall so much sacrifice of blood.

Lieut.-Col. Fabry, writing in *Oui*, pays a tribute to the feat of raising and organising the British Army and to the conception and execution of the British attacks during the last three days. He says: "We must praise unreservedly in addition the British High Command and Staffs of their valiant divisions who have overcome the enemy and are determined to defend the ground step by step in what is purely a British victory."

##### GERMANS DISGUISE REAL MILITARY SITUATION.

AMSTERDAM, August 25th.

The astonishing length to which the Germans are going to disguise the real military situation from the people is revealed in the latest semi-official account of the fighting in France, which asserts that the British and French on August 23rd continued, with fresh forces, their offensive, despite their "defeat" of the previous day.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 26th.  
1.15 a.m.

A German official report states:—Strong English forces led by tanks advancing between Neuville and St. Leger collapsed.

Our posts at St. Leger withdrew to the east of the village.

Strong attacks initiated by numerous tanks against Bapaume collapsed.

We threw back the enemy to La Boisselle and over the Albert-Bray road. Our projecting lines were here withdrawn at night.

Our night-fliers on Saturday dropped 75 tons of bombs on camps and railway stations.

A German evening official report states:—Heavy attacks on both sides of Bapaume failed.

##### [THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.]

##### FRENCH ADMIRATION FOR BRITISH ARMIES.

PARIS, August 25th.

The whole French Press emphasizes the importance of the success gained yesterday by the British Armies.

The newspaper *Oui* reads: "When one realizes the difficulties encountered by the British Government since the beginning of this war in organising recruiting, one is all the more struck by the result obtained. In April last, the German Headquarters declared that the force value of the British Army was finished for ever, but Great Britain re-formed her Divisions one by one, and resolutely entering the battle on August 8th dealt the common foe terrible blows. Under the energetic command of a skilled General, the Headquarters Staff are conducting remarkable operations and carrying them to brilliant victory."

It is for the French a particularly happy occasion to loudly proclaim their profound admiration in the presence of so much bravery, tenacity and generosity.

##### GERMAN SUSPICION OF ALSATIANS.

Evidence of the German suspicion of the soldiers who, being Alsatians and Lorrainers, regard themselves as French, appears in a secret order to the 42nd Division which recently came into the possession of the French. It reports that in the Crown Prince's Army the Alsatians and Lorrainers shall on no pretext be employed in the first line, and reads: "The regiments will be entirely responsible for the loyalty of those Alsatians and Lorrainers whom they retain in the first line."

#### LATEST CABLES.

##### FRENCH FRONT.

##### ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

LONDON, August 26th.  
4.10 p.m.

A French communiqué states:—Lively artillery actions occurred at night in the regions of Roze and Beauvraignes and between the Ailette and the Aisne. Enemy raids in the Vosges were resultless.

##### HOW MIRAMONT WAS CAPTURED.

PARIS, August 26th.  
7.25 p.m.

A Havas correspondent on the British Front says:—General Byng's most important feat was the capture of Thiepval, which led to the taking of Miramont. When the first handful of British penetrated Miramont the Germans called out:—"Surrender." The British replied:—"We don't think."

An airman dropped them a message as follows:—"Hold tight. We are coming to your rescue." A quarter of an hour later they were rescued and the Germans were captured.

##### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN INFANTRY ON THE WEST.

PARIS, August 26th.

A semi-official statement says:—Austro-Hungarian units have appeared south of Verdun, showing that Austria-Hungary is now lending Germany infantry as well as artillery.

##### "OUR TRIUMPH IS IN SIGHT."

PARIS, August 26th.

Replying to congratulations on the Allied successes from the Presidents of the Departmental Councils-General, M. Clemenceau telegraphed:—"We still see only the first sheaves of the harvest of unimaginable rewards. Our triumph is in sight."

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### GERMANS FEAR AMERICAN RESERVE.

LONDON, August 26th.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—The Germans are fighting desperately for the possession of the important plateau north-west of Soissons and south of the Ailette, knowing that, as soon as we obtain the plateau as far as the St. Quentin road, not only will their line on the right bank of the Vesle be endangered, but Chemin-des-Dames itself will risk being outflanked.

While opposing a determined flank to the American front on the Vesle, they are speculating uneasily regarding the employment of the big American reserve which is being piled up.

##### THE MAIN BLOW AT LUDENDORFF.

The German papers show that they are troubled with the knowledge that soon or later somewhere or other they must face an attack by half-a-million of the best troops in the world composing the young virile American Army. Ludendorff knows that though his front has retreated so many miles, he has not yet had to meet the main blow which his adversary is still waiting to deliver when the appropriate moment at a vulnerable spot is reached.

##### Italian Front.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### ITALIAN FRONT.

##### ITALIANS REPULSE LARGE FORCES.

LONDON, August 25th.  
8.20 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—There was considerable fighting in the Semeri region.

We repulsed, with severe losses, large forces repeatedly attacking to the north of Fiera.

##### AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 26th.  
1.15 a.m.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—We captured the bridgehead to the north of Fiera and crossed the Semeri.

#### Naval Activities.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### SEVEN DUTCH LUGGERS SUNK.

##### GERMAN SUBMARINE'S FELL WORK.

AMSTERDAM, August 26th.

A German submarine has sunk seven Dutch luggers off Ymuiden.

##### Aerial Activities.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### ALLIED ATTACKS ON ADRIATIC TOWNS.

ROME, August 25th.

There has been considerable reciprocal Naval air raiding during the past few days on military works and Adriatic towns.

American airmen have now joined the British and Italians. They assisted in the bombing of Pola.

The Italians twice bombed Durazzo on the same day.

The British continue vigorously to attack Cattaro. There are signs that great damage was caused everywhere.

The Austrian raids include one upon Venice on August 21st, when 30 bombs were dropped, one person being killed and seven injured, and another on August 23rd, which obtained no effective result.

##### GERMAN STATIONS ATTACKED.

LONDON, August 26th.

The Air Ministry reports:—Our aeroplanes to-day successfully attacked an aerodrome and railway stations at Bettendorf and Luxemburg. Excellent results were obtained at the railway stations.

##### General.

##### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

##### INTERESTING GERMAN ADMISSION.

##### "WE ARE FIGHTING FOR GERMANY'S LIFE."

LONDON, August 26th.

The *Kuennische Volks Zeitung*, which is practically a semi-official newspaper, referring to the great battle, implores the German people not to despair. It says:—"It is no longer a question of Belgium or Alsace-Lorraine. We are fighting for Germany's life. Let us act like men."

##### GERMAN FAILURE ON THE WEST.

##### BREAKING THE NEWS TO THE PEOPLE.

AMSTERDAM, August 26th.

The interview with General von Stein, the German War Minister, in the *Morgen Post*, cabled yesterday, is but one of a series of apparently inspired articles to the *German Press*, commenced recently, breaking the news of the failure on the West to the German people, and generally indicating that Germany must once more remain on the defensive in the West, while trying to consolidate her gains in the East.

In the course of the "interview" General von Stein referred to the rumours circulating in Germany, such as that, after the Rheims offensive, important commanders fought duels or committed suicide, coupled with much talk of treachery and desertions.

He mentioned that a leaflet circulated among German soldiers was signed "In the name of the Americans of German origin to the union of friends in the German Democracy, New York, March, 1918," exhorting the soldiers to overthrow the German Government and thus atone for its barbarism and treachery.

##### ROOSEVELT URGES STERN PROSECUTION OF WAR.

SPRINGFIELD (ILLINOIS), Aug. 24th.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech, called for the stern prosecution of the war and insistence on a peace by complete and overwhelming victory.

#### CANADIAN PREMIER IN AMERICA.

LONDON, August 26th.

Reuter's correspondent at an American port states that Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, and party have arrived.

Mr. Charles Hoover has also arrived.

##### ECHO OF THE "LUSITANIA."

##### CUNARD LINE NOT LIABLE FOR LOSS.

NEW YORK, August 26th.

Judge Mayer, of the Federal Admiralty Court, has decided that the Cunard Line is not liable for the loss of life and property by the destruction of the *Lusitania*. His investigations during 12 months have conclusively proved that the *Lusitania* was never armed, and was not carrying explosives.

He has paid a high tribute to the conduct of the Captain and crew throughout the disaster.

##### PROFITEERING IN SPICES.

LONDON, August 26th.

The *Daily Chronicle* understands that profiteering in spices is engaging the attention of the Food Ministry.

##### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 27th.

The silver market is quiet.

##### EARLIER CABLES.

##### CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT'S ENGAGEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, August 26th.

A Munich official message states that the King of Bavaria has announced the engagement of the Crown Prince Rupprecht to Princess Antoinette of Luxembourg.

##### AMERICA'S LOANS TO THE ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, August 25th.

The Treasury announces that the United States since entering the war has loaned the Allies \$1,218,000,000; this apart from the credits established of \$200,000,000 to Great Britain, \$413,000,000 to France, \$160,000,000 to Italy, and \$104,000,000 to the other Allies.

##### SUBMARINES FAILURE IN AMERICAN WATERS.

WASHINGTON, August 25th.

The Acting Secretary for the Navy, Rear-Admiral Palmer, states that the ill success of the attempts of the submarines operating in American waters to interfere with the transport of troops and supplies is shown from the fact that not a single day's delay occurred in the despatch of men or material, and that no transport to Europe was sunk, or even attacked while in American waters; and that embarkation reached its maximum during the submarines' greatest activity.

##### CUNARD TO ASSUME THE AGENCY.

LONDON, August 26th.

The Cunard Company has arranged to take over the general passenger agency of the Japanese Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company.

##### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 26th.

In silver there is little doing and the market is steady.

##### WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, August 25th.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's report, commenting upon the reported Chinese proposal to create a gold dollar containing 752.188 scruples, says the weight works out at 31.950d. per dollar. The Mexican dollar commonly used in China at present is worth 41.88d., therefore the selection of such a sterling value for the proposed gold dollar is not immediately evident. A possible idea is that dollars count as 75 to a sovereign, in other words, that they figure as double rupees.

##### MASONIC WAR HOSPITALS.

The Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of English Freemasonry, honoured the Jubilee Masters' Lodge (of which body he is permanent Master) with his presence, at its regular meeting at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. A special feature of the gathering was the reception and entertainment of Sir Horace Brooks, Marshall, P.G., Treasurer, and other members of the Freemasons' War Hospital. In his address to His Royal Highness, Mr. Keyser, the Deputy Master of the Lodge, said there were now two Masonic hospitals—one in the Fulham Road, and the other at Fulham Palace—together with a convalescent home at Caversham. These had been entirely equipped and were now being financed by Freemasons. The Duke of Connaught had honoured the scheme by becoming president. His Royal Highness personally thanked the members of the order for their support and interest, and particularly the lodge for its donation of 100g. Sir Horace Marshall acknowledged the financial help given not only by home Freemasons, but by those from overseas; this enabled the committee to carry on a work which required £1,000 per month.



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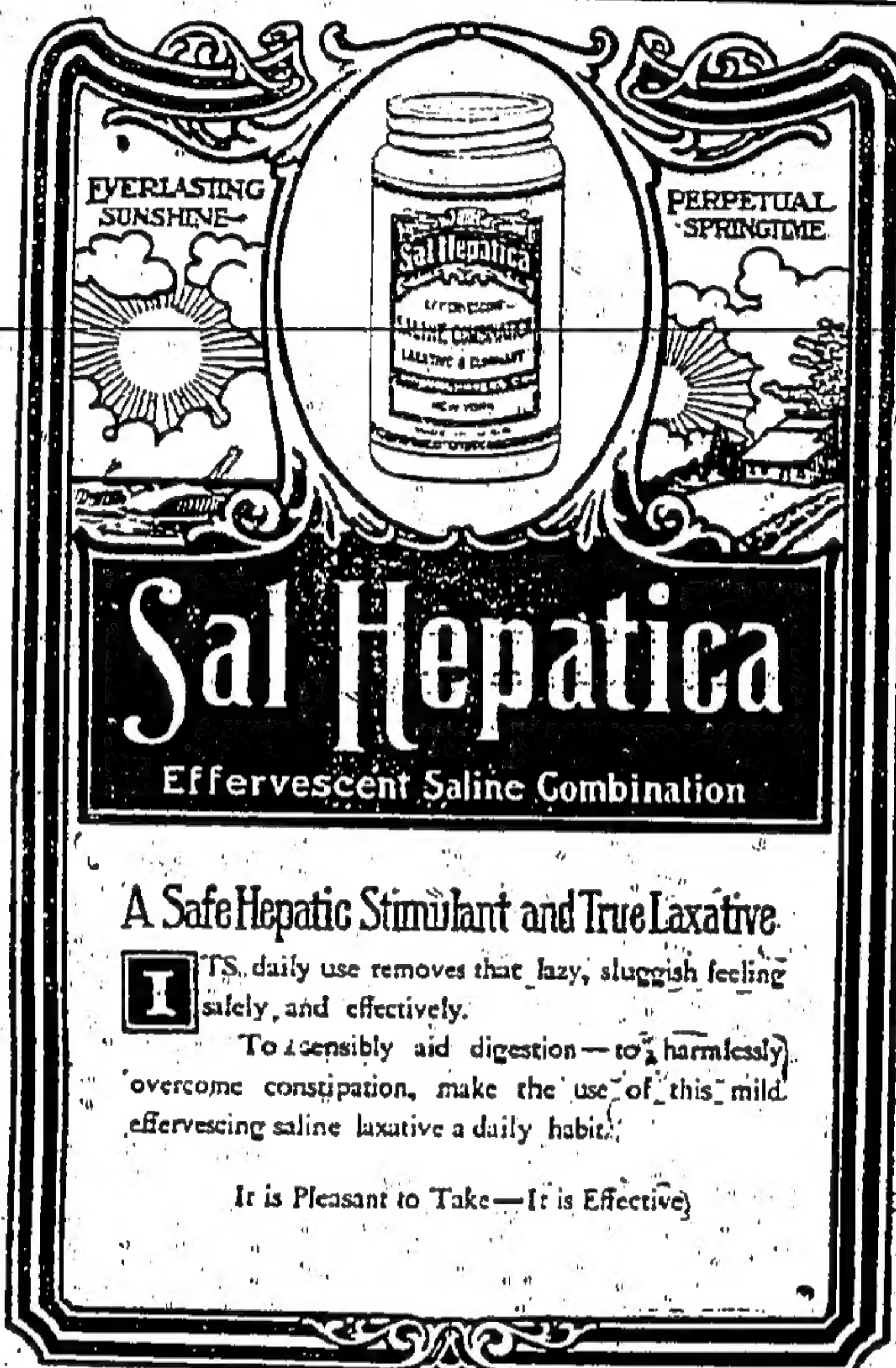
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THE FIFTH ARMY.  
WHAT OCCURRED AT ST. QUENTIN.

(BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.)

The War Office would, in my opinion, be well advised if they were to publish at once some sort of connected narrative of the events upon the British front from March 21st to April 1st of this year. By doing so they would remove the miscellaneous legend that a British army had been broken—an idea which is not only bad for our prestige abroad but pernicious to our young soldiers. It is true, save in the sense that when a division of corps is turned at the flanks some readjustment is "needed" to reform the line. The miracle is that under the most exacting circumstances conceivable the line was never broken, and there was never a time when the Germans saw open country before them and could push on where they would.

History will ask who is responsible for the fact that the British line was pushed back from St. Quentin in those ten days. It is a question which can already be answered with the greatest certainty. It was not the soldiers, who were faced by odds of four to one in men and three to one in guns. It was not the politicians, who found, as Mr. Lloyd George has said, that "M. Clemenceau was a difficult man to refuse." There are times when you cannot refuse.

It was not M. Clemenceau. It is true that he asked us to take a risk, and that the risk materialised, but the whole of warfare consists of taking risks, and how often have the French taken risks for our sake? Think of them setting an army beside us on the Somme in 1916, at the very time when Verdun was in the balance! We cannot always play a safe game while they take sporting chances.

No, the only people to blame are the idiots and traitors of Great Britain, who by their defection set a tidal wave of a million men rolling across Europe. Where that wave struck it was bound to wash something away. It swept the British line back for twenty miles or more, but in spite of every most desperate endeavour, it was never able to break it. Always some frayed, ragged line of indomitable men stood between them and their goal. When we get our true perspective, the retreat from St. Quentin will rank with the retreat from Mons as one of the remarkable military feats of the war. In each case the British Army was like the light-weight boxer who, overborne and hustled, gives ground all over the ring until he can bring his heavy adversary down to equal terms. In each case the knock-out was avoided and the fight resumed.

Enough has been made public now to give the diligent collector sufficient material to form his judgment, and to partially reconstruct the operations. We know that 11 divisions covered the enormous front of 70,000 yards, having three infantry and two cavalry divisions in support. These sixteen divisions were opposed to fifty, forty of which were in the line and ten in immediate reserve. The disproportion was, however, much greater than this, as the attack was not equal along the whole line and the British right flank to the south of the Oise was not attacked at all, so that the right-hand division was largely unengaged. Thus the attack was overwhelming in its strength at certain points.

## CRISIS OF THE BATTLE.

The weight of men and guns was sufficient probably to force the line in any case, but it was greatly helped by a fog which lasted during all the critical hours and confined the vision of the defenders to a range of 50 yards. This put all the machine-gun defences out, and surrounded the enemy to filter between and surround the outlying redoubts. These held out magnificently, but the enemy simply masked them and pushed on into the battle line. In spite of the most arduous labour this was not continuous, but was a chain of strong posts.

We have no enslaved population who can construct huge works like the Hindenburg Line. Before evening the great weight of the attack, boldly and skillfully pushed, had penetrated the line at three separate places, piercing it to the extent that road-jamming had to be made to present a continuous front. Already under the imminent menace nearly all the British reserves had been used, or at least allotted. The German reserves were known to be heavy and near. Under such circumstances the question to be decided was whether the British Army should hold its ground until such date as adequate reserves could arrive, even if such reserves were available. To do so with the line already shaken and fresh German divisions continually streaming through the rents, would clearly be to risk a very big disaster which would leave Amiens or even Paris exposed. There seemed to be only one possible policy, and that was to fall back steadily, fighting hard all the way, and so diminish the distance which reinforcements would travel, until an equilibrium was reached.

That retreat, with such an army, presenting upon it, was a masterpiece of disciplined skill. Never have British soldiers been more tenacious. These divisions have already been mentioned in official despatches; so there can be no indiscretion in saying that it was in this operation, and the resistance which preceded it, that the 18th, 24th, 51st, 38th, 9th, 20th, 68th, and 21st did such splendid work. There were four corps engaged, as may be gathered from the number of divisions. If we take these corps from the north and call them A, B, C, and D, we can form some notion of the general situation. A, being next to the Third Army, fell back fighting hard down the general line of Gouzeaucourt-Peronne, and eventually found itself, quite unbroken, defending the north of the Somme river, west of Peronne. B came back on the line of the Somme from Peronne to Ham, collected to itself all sorts of small detachments and one relieving division, hardened as it went, and finally stone-walled the advance in the position which we still occupy. In the south the position was peculiar. It had been reciprocally arranged that we

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

WONDERS UNDER THE SEA.  
TRIUMPH OF BRITISH SALVAGE.

(BY H. C. FERRARY.)

No State department for the salvage of lost ships existed prior to the outbreak of war. To-day the Admiralty Salvage Department has a record of 407 merchant ships salvaged and restored to service, and a confidential number of warships that have also been saved in a damaged condition or raised from the bottom of the sea.

The department is manned entirely by salvage experts, men who were engaged in the work as a commercial proposition before the war. Ships were so cheap then, however, that often it did not pay to raise a sunken wreck and restore her to seagoing condition. Things are very different now, and the result is that invention has been stimulated to an extraordinary extent.

It used to be considered that 1,500 tons was the greatest weight that could be lifted from under water by wire ropes. A sunken government collier that was obstructing a fairway was lifted out of the mud recently and carried away by four lifting ships, with sixteen 8-inch wire ropes, and the deadweight carried by these ropes was calculated at 2,750 tons. The wreck was shifted a distance of one mile at the first lift, and so was gradually taken to the beach, patched up, and sent off to a repairing yard. She went back into service and made several voyages before a torpedo ended her career altogether.

Ships sunk in deep water cannot be salvaged. It is not expected by any salvage expert that the *Lusitania*, for example, will ever be lifted. Divers cannot work in more than twenty-five fathoms, successfully, though for special purposes they may sometimes go down to thirty-five fathoms for a brief spell of work. The bulk of the ships saved have been sunk in less than twenty fathoms, or have been towed inshore by rescue tugs, and have gone aground in fairly easy positions. At the same time, the salvage men face considerable risks, not only from bad weather, but also from submarine attack. Only one salvage ship, however, has been lost through enemy action.

TEN A MONTH.

The growth of the plant and the skill of the personnel have enabled many more ships to be salvaged this year than could have been the case in the early days of the war. Between October, 1915, and December, 1917, the number of ships salvaged was 230, an average of about ten a month. The figures for this year are:—

January	14
February	12
March	11
April	10
May	19

Among the latest devices employed are submarine electric pumps—a British invention—which can work under water, and pump out anything from 300 tons to 500 tons of water an hour. It was due to these pumps that a large oil tanker was salvaged recently. She was mined, and her indammable cargo caught fire forward. There were explosions of petrol fumes on board, and explosions of petrol fumes. A salvage vessel was standing by, trying to keep the fire under, when the tide changed and blew the fire astern, so that the whole ship seemed to be one raging furnace. There was nothing to be done but to scuttle the ship, and that was not the line to do it. She went down in fairly shallow water, and the fire was extinguished. The shell holes were plugged by divers, the water was pumped out, and the vessel was raised, with some of the valuable cargo of oil undamaged and still intact.

The same pumps saved a cargo of food, stuffs and wool in another ship worth £3,000,000. She had been torpedoed, but was towed inshore by rescue tugs. Work about two hours with ordinary pumps. The submarine pumps were taken down into her stokehold and engine-room by divers, however, and so efficient was their work that the ship was lightened sufficiently to be floated off and sent to a repairing port. She is now "carrying on."

Among other interesting devices is the "standard" patch for the rent in a hull caused by a torpedo. A latter-day diver, by a British chemist enables divers to dissipate the gases generated in sunken ships by decomposing vegetable matter and grain which formerly claimed many lives.—*Daily Express*.

should send internal help to the French, or they to us, if the lines were driven back. Our corps C and D, having fallen back S.W. and crossed the Somme and the Crozat Canal from Ham to La Fere, were accordingly reinforced by two divisions of French infantry and one of cavalry. In the succeeding days, as fresh French divisions came up, their generals took over the districts, so that C and D became part of the French Army for the time. The Allies in this part of the field were pushed back further than in the north, but there was no question of a break, and the equilibrium was finally restored to the west of Montdidier.

UNBROKEN FRONT PRESERVED.

Such in a few words is a sketch of what actually occurred. The evening of March 21st saw the British Fifth Army up in the air and in deadly peril from causes over which it had absolutely no control. The evening of March 29th found the same army, worn and weary, but reinforced and firm, strongly buttressed upon its supports and presenting an unbroken front to the Germans. When one knows these facts, and when one reads a reference to "the disaster of St. Quentin," or to the breaking of the 5th Army, one feels that a serious injustice is done to our soldiers and to our national reputation. When the public come to know the whole story in detail, with its hair-breadth escapes, its improvisations, its desperate rallies against monstrous odds, with brigades which were smaller than battalions, and divisions were weak brigades, it will find that there are few more honourable episodes in the war. When, if ever, we get true casualty returns of what the Germans lost in that week, we shall be better able to determine on which side the real disaster lay.

LABOUR MINISTERS.  
PROTEST AGAINST INTRIGUE.  
PATRIOTIC MANIFESTO.

Labour members in the Government have recently issued the following manifesto:—We entered the Government as Labour representatives during a time of over-mastering national need, and Labour has in that time exercised an unprecedented influence in the councils of the nation. Our position, however, is being rendered very difficult by incessant sniping on the part of anti-national factionalists who, taking advantage of our preoccupation, attack us through the Labour Press and other means open to them. Our votes on occasions have been recorded and published, our speeches dissected and misrepresented, our actions twisted and turned, to suit sectional purposes, and the minds of our constituents poisoned by insidious propaganda. We have refrained from comment, because we have desired to avoid controversy, but the time has come when, in our judgment, a statement might with advantage be made.

First of all, we have to point out that our position, even with general goodwill—which we gladly recognise is extended to us by the great mass of the workers—is a somewhat difficult one. We find ourselves honour bound sometimes to vote in opposition to our own inclinations, and even in apparent contradiction to past party resolutions. But the merest tyro in political life must know that that is a condition of Coalition Government at any time, and is more applicable to our colleagues of other parties in the Government than to ourselves. They, as well as we, have sunk personal and party predilections. During the last three years measures of democratic reform have been passed, albeit in a time of war, greater than at any previous time in the history of the country. Measures have been taken in regard to soldiers and sailors which have put our gallant defenders on a better scale of living, and their dependents upon a higher standard than ever before. All these things have been brought about as a result of cessation of political strife and the coming together of parties in a common cause. We take no special credit for them, but we are glad to have been put in a position to have helped in their achievement.

Efforts, however, are now being made again to divide the nation into warring political sections, and we desire to offer a word of warning. It is not too much to say that upon the people of this country depends very largely the future freedom of the world. Our sea power and our great mineral and financial resources, as well as the bravery of our men in the field, have played, and must continue to play, a decisive part in the maintenance of the struggle against German aggression. It is therefore manifestly of supreme importance that national unity should be maintained. Even the appearance of weakness or division would have the most disastrous effect on our Allies. Russia in the course of the last sixteen months furnishes an illustration of the evils with which we are threatened. Notwithstanding that she succeeded in throwing off the absolutist rule of the Tsar, she has since fallen a victim to the machinations of the common enemy. Her people now find themselves in a state of physical starvation, and reduced to an unparalleled depth of degradation and helplessness. We hope that in the near future they may again be able to help in the common cause, but in the meantime it must sorrowfully be recorded that they are being exploited by Germany and Turkey in the interests of militarism. As a consequence, an enormous additional burden has been thrown upon ourselves and the remaining Allies. America is, fortunately, mobilising her forces, and will in time redress the balance; but in the meantime it is more than ever necessary for us to set our faces firmly against disintegrating influences, and to renew our resolve to be faithful to our trust and loyal to those who have suffered for us on land and sea.

For the moment, we believe that national unity is the one supreme consideration. But there is another consideration present to our mind. We are Labour representatives. We are desirous of maintaining the solidarity of Labour. We look forward to the time when there must be a rebuilding of the social and industrial fabric. In order that Labour may then exert its due influence, it is necessary that Labour should be a united body. There are, however, ominous signs of division. We regret it, but we regard it as the inevitable outcome of the course of conduct, to which we have referred, on the part of certain persons who have assumed a right to speak for Labour, but who fail, we believe, to realise the momentous issues involved in the war. We appeal to all in the Labour ranks, both men and women, to do nothing which will tend to destroy national unity during the war, or to destroy the prospect of Labour unity after it.

(Signed) GEORGE N. BARNES.  
JOHN HODGE.  
GEO. J. ROBERTS.  
WILLIAM BRACE.  
J. B. CLYNNES.  
STEPHEN WALSH.  
C. J. WARDLE.  
JAMES PARKER.

## A JEWISH GENERAL.

Major-General Sir John Monash, K.C.B., has been given full command of an Australian Army Corps, and has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. This is the highest position in the Army ever held by a Jew.

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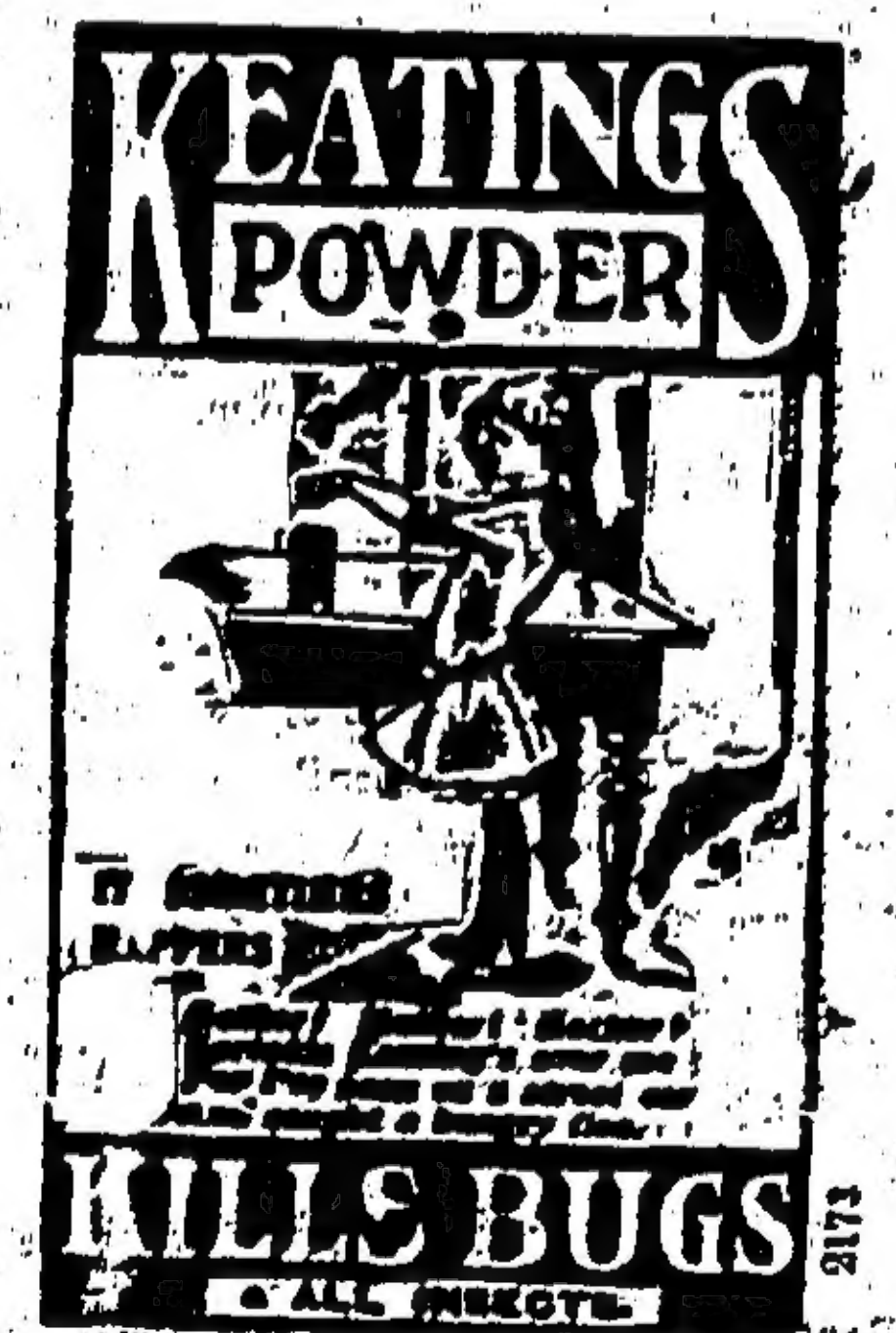
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## THE COSSACKS.

As one stands on the high ground at Kiev, overlooking the broad expanse of river that winds about the ancient city, the famous historical events associated with this region recur to the mind and impel one to recreate the past out of the fragmentary knowledge that lies at one's command. Thought, at such times, is apt to travel backward through the centuries, approaching with a half-unconscious diffidence the borders of the debatable land between History and Legend. One may picture the Great Catherine's gay flotilla passing down the Dnieper when, escorted by her favourite Potemkin, she made a state progress throughout her Southern dominions; or one may strive to realize the scene of the wholesale baptism of the inhabitants of Kiev by immersion in the ice-below, Imperial rulers and pretenders to the Crown, Mongol hordes, merchants, nobles, pilgrims and Cossacks have passed to and fro on the great waterway that rises north-west of Moscow and falls into the Black Sea. There remain few relics of their passage. The Cossacks alone are the heroes of local traditions, and have communicated to the rural populations of Southern Russia something of their untamed independence of spirit, combined with a sense of the value of military discipline.

One's eyes, drawn towards the horizon by the tapering lines of the suspension-bridge across the Dnieper (which at this point is a mile in breadth), rest on a dim perspective of low-built houses on the left bank of the river, with level grass-grown plains stretching beyond, in contrast with the granite cliffs of the opposing shore. The Dnieper between Kiev and Ekaterinoslav flows outward through a landscape of infinite variety. From the deck of a river steamer, the traveller, on the one hand, looks up at rocky ledges and boulders loosely piled as if flung down by giants at play; on the other, the shelving sandy banks lie only a few feet above the water-level. Then of a sudden the landscape changes. Breadths of forest intervene, and out of the dense foliage rise the white walls and cupolas of a vast monastery. In places a single landmark, loomed from the cliff, forms a landmark to which legend gives a name, such as the Bogatyr Kamen, or Hero's Rock. Close to this spot, the story goes, two old-time heroes encountered each other. The one, a Russian, stood on the right bank of the Dnieper, the other, a Turk, on the left. Each claimed the surrounding country for his own, and as neither would give way they agreed to settle the dispute by a trial of strength. They broke off pieces of rock of equal size and hurled them to the opposite sides of the stream. When the Turk threw his stone it fell in the water near the shore, but when the Russian threw his it fell on dry ground close to his adversary. The Turkish hero then confessed himself outdone, and shouted across the river: "As this is so, the land is yours to inhabit," and the Russian hero remained in possession of the soil. A small rock-bound island south of this spot is known as Peroun. It is said to have been the final resting-place of the wooden image of the chief deity of pagan Russia, which Vladimir, on his conversion, cast into the river. Being of wood it drifted ashore, and when again flung into the water floated on the island which still keeps the name of the god in remembrance. Beyond Ekaterinoslav extends a succession of catenacs. The shallow bed of the river is strewn with formidable docks, long chains of reeds bar it almost from shore to shore, and thick growths of vigorous water-plants rise high from among them. Portages are rare, and navigation is difficult and dangerous. In the troublous times when Southern Russia was continually harassed by Turk and Tartar, the islands of the Dnieper, shielded from attack by these natural barriers, became the campaign-ground of bands of freebooters who gradually formed themselves into the warlike communities known by the Tartar name of Kazak, or Cossack.

The Cossack of the Ukraine (Little Russia) descended the Dnieper in a series of migrations, moving always towards the river's mouth. At an early period of their history their principal headquarters were established at Old Samara, at the junction of the River Samara with the Dnieper. On an island close by stood the great Samara monastery, which possessed the somewhat unusual privilege of performing marriage rites. Raided in turn by Russians, Turks and Tartars, it survived its vicissitudes throughout many generations, and finally regained in some degree its original prosperity. There were also powerful Cossack settlements at Old and New Kodak, near the site of the modern town of Ekaterinoslav, and on various islands of the Dnieper. Of these the most celebrated in story and formidable in warfare were those who formed themselves into the warlike communities known by the Tartar name of Kazak, or Cossack.

A vivid sketch of the Zaporogian camp is presented by Gogol in the tragic tale of "Taras Bulba." Gogol, himself a Little Russian, has drawn the reckless, dauntless, marauding Cossack of the Dnieper with the sure touch of genius. He gives life to the bare bones of history. He avails himself of the romantic writer's claim to chronological licence, and has the gift of picturing the past and giving it atmosphere. Like all Cossacks, this community of fighting-men was in no sense a tribe or race apart. They were drawn from many sources, and any man might become a Zaporogian by passing certain tests, one of which consisted in steering a boat down the rapids that lay between Ekaterinoslav and Khoritsa. They did not disdain to turn fishermen in times of

peace, but they despised all forms of agriculture, and even passed a law that the who tilled the ground and sowed grain should be beaten to death. In homesteads and villages dotted here and there upon the steppes the Zaporogians kept their wives and families, who were strictly prohibited from entering the "sech" itself. Any woman who ventured to defy that inflexible law was liable to be led by stoning. The male children usually as soon as they attained manhood entered upon the life of the military fraternity. Thus the sons of Taras Bulba had no sooner returned from their course of education at the seminary at Kiev than he starts off with them to Khoritsa. The young men, discarding their students' garb, appear in all the bravery of Cossack gala dress. Red morocco boots with silver heels, trousers "wide as the Black Sea," with countless folds and pleats, held up by golden girdles, jackets of scarlet cloth confined by a flowered sash into which was thrust a brace of Turkish pistols, and at their sides a sword or kinyal. On their heads they wore black sheepskin caps with a crown of cloth of gold. The Ukrainian Cossack shaved their scalps all but one full lock of hair which was sometimes a foot long. In peace times they drank heavily, danced, sang, and played upon an instrument that resembled the modern Russian balalaika. They had neither horns nor trumpets, but summoned their gatherings by the beating of a kind of kettledrum. There may yet be seen at Khoritsa the hollow trunk of a gigantic oak known as "the sacred oak." Beneath the shade of the great tree the Zaporogians had assembled time out of mind to discuss political matters, to drink corn-brandy, and join in that strange, wild dance, the Kosachka; they danced there for the last time on the eve of their dispersal by the decree of Catherine II. in 1775.

Their dwellings consisted of huts built of woven trunks of trees and roofed with mats of Taraxacum. These were called "kurens," and over each group of huts a hetman ruled, over whom a hetman-in-chief held authority. The huts were thickly coated inside and out with red or white clay. Within floors the walls were hung with swords, guns, powder-horns, fishing tackle, and tether-ropes with silver plates. A large stove, an oven, and one or two long birch-wood benches completed the furniture. The chief attempts at decoration consisted in the holy picture in one corner of the room. Sometimes, however, the oak table was rudely carved with a figure of Christ on the Cross. The Cossacks, unlike the Catholic Poles and the Mohammedan Tartars, belonged to the Greek Church and counted among them many of the "Old Believers" who suffered persecution at the hands of the Metropolitan Nikon. In every "sech" stood a church of which the services were conducted by priests who came from the mainland several times a year. The Cossacks made rich offerings to their churches, and in many Ukrainian towns one finds bells, icons, vestments, and ecclesiastical vessels presented by Cossack hetmans. The icons are in most cases single representations of the Virgin Mary, but there are also a few exceptionally interesting specimens with groups of Cossacks gazing up at the Virgin in devotional attitudes and with inscriptions such as "We pray thee cover us with thy holy mantle." Besides the church and the "kurens," in which a number of men lived together, there were huts of a superior kind for the hetman in chief and the military chieftain, but it was customary for the hetman of the "kurens" to eat at a common table with the members. These communal meals were usually plain and frugal, but heavy drinking bouts followed after successful raids and victories, and the Cossacks in peace times were slothful and idle. Hence the ease with which the Tartars on many occasions surprised the camp and carried off herds of sheep and oxen.

The principles of democracy existed in these primitive conditions among men who were chiefly drawn from the provinces of the Ukraine, but to whose standards there came recruits from many more distant parts of Russia, besides prisoners and refugees from Lithuania and Poland. The idea of equality prevailed in all their institutions. The hetman, though his authority was accepted, more especially in time of war, held his office only by the will of the community; and if he were to enter on a campaign against the wishes of the majority he was liable to find himself deserted and reduced to the position of a solitary fugitive. In early days, on Khoritsa, it happened occasionally that the Zaporogians deposed their leader with sent ceremony and elected a substitute from among themselves. Such a scene is described in "Taras Bulba." At the sound of the drum, which was used as a summons, the Cossacks poured out from their huts to gather together in the open square. Last came the headmen, of whom there were four, bearing the insignia of their different offices. Amid a violent uproar and blows freely interchanged a new chief was elected, the remaining officials humbly offering to resign their positions, but, however, they were permitted to retain. Such a system was in direct contrast with the autocratic government of Russia, which from the reign of Ivan III. onwards tended more and more towards despotism and centralization. It may be hazarded that the determined efforts of the Tartars to repress and subdue the Cossacks were stimulated less by the desire to establish law and order among them than to exterminate the germs of democracy.

But, in spite of the drastic measures taken by Ivan IV., by Peter the Great, and Catherine II., the Cossacks have hitherto enjoyed an approach to autonomy far exceeding that accorded to any other inhabitants of Russia. The ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity cherished by the Zaporogians of Khoritsa have never been wholly eclipsed. To re-assert, however, to the island republic as it appears in the pages of Gogol. Outside the confines of the "sech," the suburbium with a motley crowd of Tartars, Armenians, and Jews, followed the callings of tanners, blacksmiths, and traders

of many denominations. This parasitic colony was the source of all supplies for the "sech," which concerned itself solely with warfare, plunder, carousal, and sport. Arms were the first of all needs, and two score blacksmiths, hammering on great anvils sunk in the ground, were kept continually at work. In the open booths were displayed piles of gunpowder, flints and steel, casks of corn-brandy, and the dailily-coloured kerchiefs, rugs, and fine scarlet cloths of the Armenian merchants. In times of prosperity the Zaporogians were generous and free-handed, but when evil days befell they looted the market-place and maltreated those who resisted in defence of their wares. Loot on an extended scale was the principal object in life of the Cossack, but if he fought mainly for the sake of plunder he was also inspired by a devout adherence to the Greek Church.

The power of the Church was at times the only power able to restrain or influence the Cossacks. It is related in the Russian chronicles that on one occasion when Polotsky, the Polish hetman, had taken refuge in a small town in the Ukraine, he would have suffered death at the hands of the victorious Cossacks but for the intervention of the Russian clergy. When all the priests in their brilliant gold vestments went out to meet the Cossacks, bearing the holy pictures and the Cross, with the bishop himself at their head, cruiser in hand, the Cossacks all bowed their heads and took off their caps. Their daring fell before the Church of Christ and they honoured their priest-hood. They agreed to release Polotsky, after having extracted from him a solemn oath to leave the Orthodox Churches unmolested, to forswear the ancient enmity and keep the peace.

Such compacts, however, were not lasting. The memory of past wrongs inflamed the Zaporogians against the Poles, and they retaliated with a vindictive fury which spared neither age nor sex. There is a scene in "Taras Bulba" which may hardly be read without a shudder. It describes the death by slow torture of a young Cossack who has been taken in battle by the Poles and whose end is witnessed by a vast crowd, among whom is his aged father. The execution takes place in an open square in Warsaw. The windows and balconies of the surrounding houses are filled with sightseers, eager to witness the tortures of the captured Cossack. "Not a cry, not a groan was heard even when they began to break the bones of the hands and feet, nor when, amid the deathlike stillness of the crowd, the horrible crackling was audible to the most distant spectators." The terrible ordeal is fulfilled, and the father, having endured an agony equal to his son's, returns to his "sech" with an unquenchable thirst for vengeance on his enemies. Before Taras Bulba himself falls into their hands he has forced the Poles to expiate a thousand times their inhuman treatment of their Cossack prisoners.

The Ukrainian Cossacks were allied with the Lithuanians, and when Lithuania was united to Poland, in 1569, the alliance held good as regards the Poles. But in course of time the military power of the Cossacks aroused the fears of the Polish kings; the Polish nobles complained that their runaway serfs took refuge in the Ukraine, and religious differences—the Poles being Roman Catholics—helped to embitter the feeling on both sides. The Cossack right to nominate their hetman was arrogated by the King of Poland, who also tried to impose the Catholic faith upon them. The Cossacks revolted, and with intervals, during which war was waged upon the Turks and Tartars, the discord between Poland and the Cossacks continued for nearly one hundred years, culminating in the submission of the latter to the Tsar Alexis, Mikhailovich in the year 1654.

A recapitulation of the unceasing warfare previous to that time between the Cossacks and the Poles, Turks, Tartars, and Russians would profit little; but some account of the famous hetman, Khmelinsky (by whose counsel the Cossacks of the Ukraine placed themselves under the suzerainty of Russia) may serve to elucidate certain obscure features of the situation. Bogdan Khmelinsky was elected hetman by the Zaporogians in 1648. He was Lithuanian by birth and had received what was then considered a liberal education, first at a monastic school at Kiev, and later from a priest of the Jesuit order. Besides his native tongue he knew Latin and Polish, Turkish and French. Entering the Cossack Army, in which his father had been lieutenant, he took part in the Turkish war in 1620-1. He was taken prisoner by the Turks, and remained for two years in confinement at Constantinople. On regaining his liberty he joined the Zaporogian Cossacks, who under his leadership successfully raided Turkish towns on the Black Sea coast and returned home laden with rich booty. Some eight or nine years later he took service under the King of Poland, but in his absence from home his wife was carried off and one of his sons killed by a Polish noble named Chaplinsky. Unable to obtain redress he returned to the Cossacks, of whom he was now the recognised leader in spite of his refusal of the title of hetman, and endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to make an alliance with the Tartar Khan of the Crimea. There ensued a long series of wars with Poland, the Khan throwing his weight now on one side, now on the other. Early in the campaign the Poles sustained an overwhelming defeat, and the entire population of Little Russia rose in revolt against them. Khmelinsky, who had been moved by his personal wrongs to take up arms against Poland, now found himself at the head of a vast political movement which swept him along in spite of himself. In 1648 he again inflicted a crushing defeat on the Poles, after which he tried to induce his Army to return home. The Zaporogians, however, being flushed with victory, insisted on marching upon Warsaw, and laid waste the surrounding country. During an engagement, in which the Tartar Khan fought on the side of the Cossacks, Khmelinsky, seeing that the King of Poland was in danger of capture by the Tartars, inter-

posed, it is said, in order to rescue the Christian Prince from the hands of the Moslems, and thereby alienated the Khan. A period of turmoil ensued; and when in 1651 the Cossacks again met the Poles in battle the Khan turned the scales by withdrawing his army at the outset, and Khmelinsky was severely defeated. This blow followed upon one of a domestic nature. His wife, to whom he was passionately attached, fled from her home with the trusted steward of his household. He caused them both to be hanged, and, in spite of deepening melancholia, concentrated his waning forces on the task of securing the liberties and welfare of his adherents. Summoning a general assembly, he urged upon them the necessity of choosing a Suzerain, since it was apparent the Cossacks were not strong enough to stand alone. After a further period of indecision the tender of their military services was gladly accepted by the Tsar of Russia, who on his part undertook to confirm the Cossacks in their hereditary privileges. They bound themselves to hold a force of 60,000 men at the Tsar's disposal, to make no treaties with foreign countries, and to give asylum to no fugitive peasants from Great Russia.

Shortly after the conclusion of this peace, Khmelinsky died, and the Ukraine was once more plunged into a state of anarchy. The Zaporogians remained loyal to the Tsar, but among the Cossack hetmans were some who attached themselves to Poland, and others to the Turks. It was not until some thirty years later that Russia was finally confirmed in the possession of the provinces of the Ukraine. From this time forward it became the policy of the rulers of Russia to limit the freedom and curb the power of the Cossacks. Revolts, such as that of Mazepa, were continually breaking out, and were followed by cruel reprisals and by determined efforts to place the Cossack forces under Russian military control.

During the war which broke out in 1735 between Russia and Turkey, resulting in the Russian conquest of Azov, this military fraternity furnished 28,000 men. It was at this time the line between the Don and the Dnieper was first held by Cossacks under the command of Marshal Minich, to keep the Tartars at bay. During the reign of Catherine the Great the Zaporogians, who had once more become restive, were dispersed by her command. The destruction of their "sech," or fortified camp, was carried out with little difficulty by Russian regular troops, as large numbers of Zaporogians had already withdrawn into Tartar villages. Those who laid down their arms were treated with lenience and permitted to keep their land; others migrated to Turkey, to the shores of the Sea of Azov, or to the valley of the Kuban. From these latter was drawn the Black Sea regiment in 1782, which distinguished itself two years later in the war with Poland. At the close of the eighteenth century the Zaporogians as such had practically disappeared, and around their memory already tradition had begun to weave the fabric of romance.

It was said of them, as of the mythic heroes of the Kievan cycle, that they were skilled in magic arts. When they approached a treasure-chest it opened of itself; they could plunge into water and come out dry; they could speak in twenty languages; they had glasses through which they could see objects a thousand miles off. In vain the Empress (Catherine II.) tried to exterminate them by imprisonment, by drowning, by putting them to the sword. At length—the legend runs—the Zaporogians themselves, weary of perpetual conflict, and discouraged by the continued hatred of men, resolved to put an end to their existence. They rode in a body to the Puzach rock, which rises precipitously 173 ft. above the left bank of the river Boug. The hetman first dismounted, crossed himself, turning east and west and north and south, advanced to the rock and struck it with might, leaving a clear imprint of his hand upon it. "Let all men know what manner of hetman the Zaporogians had," his followers likewise saluted the stone, remounted their horses and rode to the edge of the cliff, the hetman at their head.

What feats of horsemanship he performed! How he leapt from the cliff on to the island in midstream, and from thence—splash! splash!—down to the bottom of the river and the remaining Cossacks after him. And now they are still swimming about under water unseen by men, while the lonely Puzach Rock looks down as of old on the roaring foaming river.

In the meantime the Cossacks of the Don, reinforced from time to time by contingents from the Ukraine and large numbers of the persecuted Old Believers, became so numerous and powerful as to be a frequent source of anxiety to the Imperial Government. In 1570 they held six fortified places, among them the town of Cherkassk. They supported the claims of various pretenders, such as the false Demetrius and Pugachev—whose rising seriously threatened the throne of Catherine the Great—and, on the other hand, they fought for Russia against the Poles and Turks, and helped to wrest Azov from the Crimean Khan. The unsuccessful revolt of Mazepa subjected them to cruel reprisals at the hands of Peter the Great; but although their political freedom was curtailed their prosperity, arising from flocks and herds, from river traffic and the mineral riches of the Don country, continued to advance. The vineyards planted by Peter along the river banks became a further source of wealth, and in addition they turned to agriculture. At the same time they suffered the loss of much of their former independence. Peter abolished their ancient right to elect their chief, and nominated a permanent hetman. Portions of their territory were incorporated with the Russian Empire, and an aristocratic element, whose interest it was to propitiate the Tsar, arose in the persons of the "starshinas," from whose ranks it became customary to choose the hetman. The free democratic Cossack system of election was at an end.

In one of Tolstoy's early essays in literature he describes the Cossacks as

the Caucasian front in his young days. His personal impressions, conveyed with the vigour and directness of which he was supremely master, present a picture that is full of life and the result of acute observation. Referring to the original settlement of fugitives from religious persecution he writes:—

Ever since the Cossack families have kept up their relations with the mountaineers, and the chief traits of their character are love of liberty, laziness, brigandage, and war. The influence of Russia has been exercised only in a detrimental way, by forced conscriptions, removal of bells, and the presence of troops quartered among them. The Cossack is inclined to have less devotion for the mountaineer who has killed his brother than for the soldier who is quartered on him for the sake of protecting his village, but who scents up his hut with tobacco smoke. He respects his mountain enemy; but he despises the soldier, whom he regards as an alien oppressor.

The height of style among them is to dress like the Circassians. He procures his best weapons from the mountaineers; from them also he buys or steals his best horses. The young Cossack prides himself on his knowledge of the Tartar language, and when he is on a drunken bout he speaks Tartar even to his brother, and yet this petty Christian population, barricaded in a little corner of the world, surrounded by semi-civilized Mohammedan tribes, and by soldiers, regards itself as having attained the highest degree of culture, looks upon the Cossack as alone worthy of the name of man, affecting to despise everybody else.

The Cossack looks upon a woman as the instrument of his personal comfort. As long as she is unmarried she is allowed to make merry, but once she is a wife she must put aside the pleasures of youth and work even till the end of her days.

In their relations with the men, the women, and especially the girls, enjoy unlimited freedom. The Cossacks subsist largely upon the products of their vineyards and fruit gardens, their melon and gourd patches, their fishing and hunting, their fields of maize and millet, and on the spoils of war. The Cossacks' houses are all raised on posts two or three feet from the ground, are neatly thatched with reeds, and have high ridge poles. The houses, without exception, are neat and well cared for, and with their variegated steep gables present a comfortable and picturesque appearance.

These passages from Tolstoy's "Cossacks" may be taken as still giving a true picture of life on the frontiers of Russia in Europe with minor differences, due in part to the Russian conquest of the Caucasus, in part to the changes effected by the autocracy in the constitution of the Cossacks, in part to a process of mental evolution which has materially affected the attitude of the Cossacks themselves towards the Russian people.

When Shamil, the Murid chieftain, was finally defeated and gave himself up to

Bariauzinski in 1859 the spirit of the mountain tribes was broken, and the Cossack cordon of the Terek and Kuban was relaxed; at the same time the practice was introduced of training a certain number of young Cossacks in military colleges along with cadets intended for the regular army. In every district of the Caucasian Cossacks, at the time of the Crimean War, there was a school for 50 non-commissioned officers, and for the men. There was a school for 25 non-commissioned officers of artillery. In recent times schools for Cossack "yunkers" have been established at Orenburg, at Irkutsk, Samovopol, and in short, in every important Cossack settlement, and in 1890 a number of Cossack cadets were admitted to the Nicholas School of Cavalry which till then had been exclusively open to officers of the regular cavalry. In the meantime, the descendants and offshoots of the fierce, wild predatory Cossacks of the Don and the Dnieper have become attached to their homesteads, and have grown prosperous by horse-breeding, by agriculture, and the export of wheat, petrol, coal, anthracite, and other native products. Education is rapidly gaining ground among them, and many schools have been started.

In the opening days of the Revolution the Cossacks showed themselves to be no longer the obedient instruments of despotism, and refused to fire on the people. Since the stirring events of the past year they have come to be regarded as the one stable military force in the midst of the disintegration of the Russian armies. The Bolsheviks dicum "Reduce everything to anarchy in order that a new world may arise," has converted few or none of the disciplined soldiery whose ancestors staked their all on freedom and equality. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the part played by the Cossacks in the Russian Revolution, and it is equally useless to attempt to prophesy their line of conduct in the immediate future. Accused in some quarters of cherishing reactionary designs, and blamed, it may be, in others for relinquishing the futile task of keeping the Germans at bay unsupported by the infantry, the Cossack regiments appear to be holding themselves in reserve, awaiting the turn of events with a quiet determination to be masters of their own destinies. Of the various Cossack settlements, extending from the Amur on the borders of China to Vilna and Warsaw, that of the Don (numbering upwards of two millions) is the richest and most powerful. Their theories of government, which appear, roughly, to tally with those of the Ukraine, must count in the eventual re-settlement of Russian affairs. Hitherto they have offered a determined resistance to Bolshevik mandates. Will they, while refusing to accept anarchy as "the mother of order," become instrumental in reviving some form of monarchy, or will they prove themselves true to the spirit of their forbears by supporting order and obedience to law combined with the freedom and brotherhood of a well-balanced democracy? The latter appears the more probable forecast. *Times Literary Supplement.*

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When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS  
(Non-Transshipment).  
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,  
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR  
**MARSEILLES AND LONDON,**  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTESHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO  
AND PORT SAID.  
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.  
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Des at Marseilles if sailing about	Des at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY" FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.  
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

(SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IVO MARU 12,230 tons. WED. 4th Sept. 11 A.M. KITANO MARU 15,980 tons. WED. 18th Sept. 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 8,600 tons. SAT. 14th Sept. 11 A.M. AKI MARU 13,300 tons. SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 8,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

‡ FUSHIMI MARU — WED. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.  
‡ KASHIMA MARU — THURS. 19th Sept. at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
E. MOEL, Manager.

Telephone 263 and 268

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	SAT. 31st Aug. Noon.
TENYO MARU	23,000	SUN. 8th Sept.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALINO CRUZ, RALROA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call to Japan free of Charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.  
Telephone 2274 and 2275.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,  
Agent,  
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG;  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.  
MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Peking Round ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" — TUESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" — SUNDAY, 1st Sep. at Noon.

TAKAO (via SWATOW and AMOY).

"SOEJU MARU" — THURSDAY, 29th Aug. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st.

"CHINA" September 4th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Lee House Block, Tel. 1942.



